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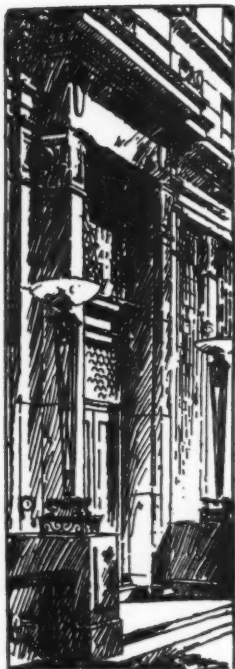
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Editor

ELIZABETH S. THOMPSON

Contributing Editors

JOHN H. BAYLESS

PEGGY HARRELL

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Cover. THE BISHOPS GARDEN, WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, photographed from the temporary roof at the triforium level of the South Transept. In the middle distance, the Shadow House; beyond, St. Albans School.

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A House of Prayer for All People!

**St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Will Welcome Delegates
To General Convention Early This Autumn**

BY EDWIN J. VAN ETEN, *Dean*

THESE WORDS are very frequently used to express a spirit of friendly welcome to many cathedrals and to many churches. Here in the Boston Cathedral, there is very unusual opportunity to put a real content of meaning into these familiar words. We are, of course, the cathedral for our Episcopal churches, and our central location makes us easily accessible for all the many usual diocesan services and for the many diocesan organizations. More than this, however, thanks to our long-standing Boston tradition, we are also a center not only of convenience but, we hope, of inspiration to all the religious and civic agencies of the Boston area.

Each year, for example, the Red Feather Campaign is launched at a special Sunday morning service in the cathedral. Looking over the programs of the last few months, we find special occasions for Welsh, Scottish, and Canadian people, for French people at the time of the Parish Anniversary, for the Swedish and British Memorial Services for King Gustaf V and King George VI. The annual memorial service of British Military and Naval Veterans is held here and also a Thanksgiving Day Service, when it is the happy custom for the British Consul to be the speaker. Each summer comes the Two-Boston Day with special links of friendly interest between our Boston and the old Boston in Lincolnshire.

Here at the cathedral, we have a real observance of the venerable Hebrew Holy Days, usually with one of the leading Boston rabbis as speaker. A few weeks ago came the dedication of the new Salvation Army building, and it was here to the cathedral that the officers turned for their Sunday morning service. This coming month, the Massachusetts Council of Churches has its fiftieth anniversary, and their executive secretary will speak here on a Sunday morning. Each year on Memorial

Day, the cathedral sponsors an interesting memorial service, not here in the cathedral building, but in the chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery. These items represent, perhaps, rather different and unusual occasions, and, of course, they are in addition to all the services usual to a cathedral, and in addition to the constant matters of church and civic interest in which the cathedral can take a leading part. This is true, for example, with regard to work among displaced persons, when the cathedral was instrumental in securing a proper place for this work. Thanks to our location, it was the cathedral rooms which could be used as a service center for all the churches during the last World War. It is the cathedral which is perhaps most accessible for the familiar



St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, situated in the heart of the city will be the scene of many services when General Convention meets in September.

Three-Hour Service on Good Friday when thousands of people throng the cathedral doors. Probably a record number in attendance came to the out-of-door memorial service for the late President Roosevelt, when it is estimated that some 20,000 persons stood on Boston Common, facing the cathedral steps.

For some thirty years, the cathedral has been known for the summer night out-of-door porch services. Boston is probably not unique in its lack of practically any religious services on summer Sunday evenings. Here in Boston, the cathedral is very grateful and proud that the city authorities actually close one of our busiest streets for half an hour each Sunday night. This is surely a mark of very real consideration and courtesy. On these Sunday nights, I confess I am fond of throwing out the challenge to visitors from other cities and asking them if anything like this would be possible in their own home towns!

Cathedral History

The year 1952 marks the fortieth anniversary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Boston. The old St. Paul's Church, dating from 1820, found itself in the usual position of so many downtown churches. With changes and shifts in population, there was a steadily diminishing congregation, with plenty of other churches better situated in residential sections of the city. The gift of a large sum of money made it possible for Bishop William Lawrence (1893-1927) and the Diocesan authorities to turn St. Paul's Church into the cathedral church for the diocese. As a matter of history, our location in the old part of Boston gives us direct connection with much of the city's history. There are four separate lines of ownership of the present cathedral lands, and these different lines run back to John Wampas, Indian owner, and back to the white man's great "Book of Possessions," dating from 1645. It was from the present cathedral location that Levi Pease, father of the stage-coach, ran the first coaches from Boston to New York! It was here that, for more than one hundred years, lived the Vergoose family, and so in good right, the cathedral makes the proud boast that we are the Mother Goose Church! Here also lived John Hull, the old-time colonial mintmaster, who gave his daughter, Betsy, her weight in Pine Tree shillings for her wedding dowry! Since the year 1820, when the cathedral was actually built, we have had a very inspiring part in local and national history. Daniel Webster was a member and lawyer for the original building committee. Commodore Isaac Hull, famous forever in connection with "Old Ironsides," had his pew here. General Joseph Warren, the

hero of Bunker Hill, was buried here in the cathedral tombs. It was Dr. John C. Warren who was the first surgeon to perform an operation on a patient under ether. Phillips Brooks came here with his people, Sunday after Sunday, as a boy and young man. This is Bishop Lawrence's parish church. All these persons are remembered by frequent visits to suitably marked pews in the cathedral.

Cathedral Radio

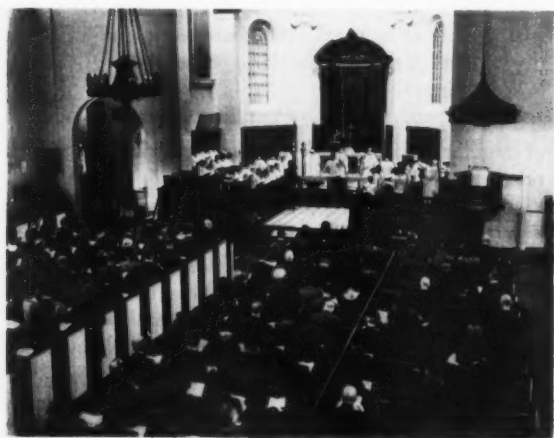
It happens that the present cathedral ministers, except for the past ten years or more, were formerly connected with Calvary Church in Pittsburgh, where they had the opportunity of broadcasting the first religious services. It was, then, a very happy thing to find that the Boston Cathedral had also been a pioneer in New England in this same matter of religious broadcasting. Needless to say, the radio services make a most important part of the cathedral work. It is very exalting and also very humbling to have the opportunity of broadcasting the services every Sunday morning throughout the year. Hundreds of letters come to us from people who appreciate the broadcasts. As a matter of possible interest, it is greatly encouraging that the unseen radio listeners defray practically all the large expenses of this radio broadcasting.

The Boston Cathedral has practically no constituency of regular parishioners. We have no parish organizations except the bare necessities for conducting dignified and reverent religious services. This means, of course, that we do have ushers and servers, a choir, and a chancel society. We do have a good Cathedral Library, and for many years, Miss Estabrook has edited a most excellent little weekly pamphlet on "Personal Religion." It means also that the cathedral is set free to do other and very different kinds of work than could be proper or possible in a parish church. With the gracious liberties which are characteristic of our diocese, we are free to try different and what might be called extra-liturgical forms of service. Many, if not most, of the visitors who come here are probably not connected with Episcopal churches or indeed, perhaps, with any form of organized religion. As Bishop Lawrence used to say, "We must try to meet them where they are," and possibly this phrase best expresses the general feeling and policy of the services here. It would perhaps be hard for anyone to characterize these services, because they include such widely different things as an occasional Solemn Procession, the Reproaches and Tenebrae in Holy Week, the Clock of the Sacred Passion on Good Friday, the very informal service of Homing Pigeons from the Cathedral

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porch, the equally nonliturgical occasions of addresses by Jewish rabbis, and the certainly unconventional service of religious interpretation by a rhythmic chorus!

A most outstanding feature at the cathedral is the St. Botolph Prayer Shrine. People who are not too well acquainted with Boston feel that we are a very cold and reserved sort of place. Perhaps it would be fairly well agreed that we would be about the last place where a Prayer Shrine with printed prayer cards, votive candles, books for requests for prayers, could possibly be acceptable or useful! It has indeed been an eye-opening revelation to see how these simple preparations for prayer have been eagerly welcomed. We wondered a bit whether this use of the shrine would continue after the actual days of World War II when the shrine was established. It was from one of the cathedral flagstaffs that the United Nations' flag was first flown in Boston. With the flags of all the different United Nations, our Prayer Shrine is a veritable Boston center for the United Nations. It is at once thrilling and sobering to know that some two to three hundred people use the Prayer Shrine every single day.



The chancel, St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston.

The vestry records of some sixty years ago contain an interesting item. Someone had raised the question of a special musical service in the cathedral, with the added feature of brass accompaniment. The vestry of that day and time deliberated the matter and solemnly decided to grant permission for this service only on condition that there should not be more than one cornet! Whatever one may think about brass musical accompaniment, things are certainly different nowadays! The Cathedral Brass Quartet is the only one of its kind in New England, and plays here every Sunday of the year.

The enthusiastic cooperation of former cathedral choirmasters has come to a full-grown climax in the present cathedral music. Thanks to the ability and devotion of our present choirmaster, George Faxon, and thanks to his wide connection with music-loving people, we are able to have one of the best boy choirs anywhere to be found in the country. With our very unusual opportunities in music, we are this year getting one of the finest and best new organs in the country. Through the spring and summer, workmen are busy day and night, installing this new instrument in time, we hope, for the General Convention in September. As an integral part of this choir management, we have the choir school each summer at the cathedral farm in Hubbardston. The boys have their daily rehearsals and also their daily stint of actual farm work. Before any boy is accepted in the choir, we make a complete clearance not only with his family, but with his school and with his own church. This effort to play entirely fair with the boy's home connections proves a most happy thing. In the case of some three hundred boys, we have never failed to secure the appreciative and enthusiastic cooperation of the boy's own minister.

When the boys outgrow the choir, they are eligible to the very wonderful opportunity of Cathedral Farm. This project represents an experiment the cathedral is making in its work for boys and young men. We believe that the best, if not the only, way effectively to teach religion is to teach it in terms of action. Boys of high school age come to our farm not to be amused and not to interest themselves in any kind of paper organization. They come to do the hardest kind of work. About one-half of the boys come from other churches, and we never tempt them away from their own home base. The other half, however, come without any definite church connection. It is these boys, you may be sure, whom we tie up here at the cathedral in every possible way. They act as servers, when a bit older as ushers, and the Rev. R. S. Knight, assistant minister, has presented more than thirty of them for confirmation. By the same token, he has sent more than thirty of our boys to different New England colleges, and not more than two or three of these boys would ever have gone to college if it had not been for the work of Cathedral Farm.

These short paragraphs present a rather brief summary of many interesting features in the cathedral work and worship. The cathedral stands on a busy downtown street with thousands of people passing its doors. As Bishop Lawrence once said, "It is indeed a church in the market place." As a friendly visitor remarked, "I never knew that so much went on behind those big pillars!"

Aarhus Cathedral, Denmark

A 750-year Old Giant in a Modern City

BY SVEND PEDERSEN

(Chairman of the Congregational Council of the
Cathedral Parish)

AARHUS, second largest city in Denmark, is noted for its lovely site on the smiling, blue Aarhus bay, flanked to the north and to the south by green woods. It is a modern city, but also a city that honors tradition by devotedly preserving many old houses and streets which tell a story of the way of living of past generations.

In the square, close to the main street, stands the cathedral, its massive red walls and lofty copper roofs with their fine green patina forming a strange contrast to the surrounding up-to-date buildings. At night, when the church is flood-lit, the view from the bay of the green steeple, rising like a beacon among the many colorful neon-signs, is a stirring sight.

Work on the cathedral was started in 1201, and so the venerable edifice could celebrate its 750 anniversary in 1951. This was also the occasion, last autumn, of a re-consecration, as it were, of the cathedral after the termination of important repairs necessitated by the damage caused by explosions during World War II.

The Danish King, Frederik IX, Queen Ingrid, and the King's mother, Queen Alexandrine, were present at the divine services commemorating the day with festive ceremonial.

The first bishop ever appointed to the Diocese of Aarhus was Reginbrand. He arrived in 948 A.D. and carried on his mission from a small, wooden chapel, later replaced by a stone church dedicated to St. Nicholas. This church was badly damaged in 1158 when the Wends attacked the town, but parts of it are incorporated in the walls of the present Church of Our Lady, close to the cathedral.

In 1191 Peder Vagnsoen was appointed to the see, coming from Lund in the province of Skaane, where he had been a canon. At Lund he had probably conceived so great an admiration for the splendid Cathedral of St. Lawrence that he could not wait to begin building a

similar church of stone at Aarhus. We learn of his plans in 1195, when he donated his library to the clergy destined to officiate at the new cathedral. To help matters along, Pope Celestine III, on April 23, 1197, issued a papal letter granting 40 days' absolution to donors of means for the erection of a stone cathedral at Aarhus, adding that it would be dedicated to St. Clement. He was the patron saint of sailors, and even at that early date Aarhus was becoming known as a seaport. Some of the saint's relics had been brought to Denmark, and



Southeast view of Aarhus Cathedral, showing its four stepped gables, the two small chancel towers, and the 288 foot west tower. German bullets have dented the walls in many places as the Cathedral square was the scene of some severe fighting late in World War II.

The Cathedral Age

it was only natural that they should be given to Aarhus on the bay.

Location of the Cathedral

Vague sources indicate why the cathedral was built so close to the sea. At that time there lived in Aarhus a pious Christian known as Holy Niels. He died in 1180, and the bishop wanted him buried in the damaged Church of St. Nicholas. That done, the bishop would start a campaign for the canonization of Holy Niels. If his plan met with success lavish gifts would flow to the tomb of the new saint and thus provide means to restore the church. But Holy Niels had expressed a wish to be buried near a small chapel almost on the site now occupied by the cathedral. According to an old report, on the very night when the bishop was discussing the final settlement of the matter with the local dignitaries, a violent thunderstorm swept the town. A lightning-bolt struck the chapel, and everyone was certain it would go up in flames. Instead, the only trace left by the lightning was a deep depression in the ground looking rather like the kind of burial place Holy Niels had set his heart on. The bishop and his counsellors regarded it as an omen,



The chancel, Aarhus Cathedral. On either side are the ancient carved seats of the cathedral canons.

and the pious man was buried there. Niels was never canonized, but rich gifts were left on his tomb, and this munificence enabled Bishop Peder Vagnsoen to start on the gigantic enterprise which the construction of such a cathedral must have represented in those early days. It was to be an impressive structure, rising high above the lowly roofs of the town.

Peder Vagnsoen died in 1204, and he probably never saw the chancel after the roof was finished. However, the work of construction was carried on during the tenures of changing bishops. The date on which the finished Romanesque church was consecrated is not known, but something about its size was learned by later surveyings which revealed that it was almost as large as the present cathedral, except for the more recent additions to the chancel and the west part of the building.

Simultaneously with the construction of the cathedral, Bishop Vagnsoen was busy establishing a cathedral chapter. As a result, a number of houses were built close to the cathedral, forming almost a whole new quarter. Streets in Aarhus preserve names that hark back to this early building activity. In the cathedral precincts resided deans and canons whose task it was to aid the bishop with the administration of the diocese, such as judiciary matters and church accounts. Those in charge of training the clergy to serve in the diocese also had their residences there.

Peder Vagnsoen was probably buried in front of the high altar, but today his earthly remains rest in a tomb built of brick, south of the high altar. It was opened in 1830, and the sarcophagus was found to consist of two compartments, one of which contained a lead coffin 28 x 18 inches, with some bones of a human skeleton wrapped in cloth interwoven with metal threads. In addition, various saints' relics were found, among others, a forked stick with a bar across. An inscription on a lead tablet revealed the date of the bishop's death to be April 11, 1204.

A New Building

In the 15th century the cathedral was much more prosperous than when it was first built, and the idea of rebuilding it was launched. By then the Gothic style of architecture had become known in Denmark, too, so it was now possible to build fine, lofty church structures. A new chancel was needed to accommodate the growing number of ecclesiastics officiating at divine service, and more space was required for new chapels and altars.

In 1388, under Bishop Peder Jensen Lodehat, a new decree ordered all the fines collected by church officials

to be paid into a building fund, and in 1407, Margrethe, Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, contributed 1,000 marks to set the project going. Great progress was made under Bishop Jens Iversen Lange, who held office from 1449 until 1482. He is supposed to be responsible for the big west tower rising between two massive structures presumably intended to end as Romanesque towers. However, they were never finished. After the west tower was done, work started on making the transepts higher, and the chancel was next in line.

The Reformation, which came to Denmark in 1536, also brought great changes in regard to the buildings and interiors of churches. Peter Palladius, the first Protestant bishop of the Diocese of Zealand, decreed that the three requisites for a church were: a pulpit, a baptismal font, and a high altar. As a result, a great many ecclesiastical ornaments and objects that had been used during the Roman Catholic era were removed.

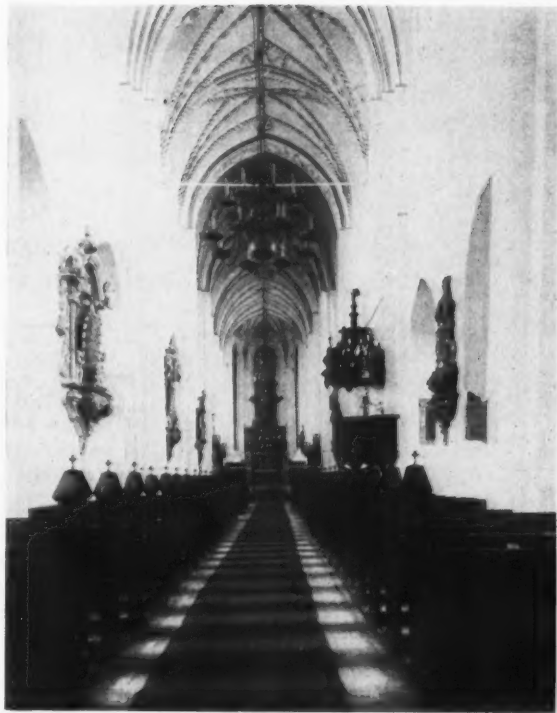
At Aarhus the purge was carried out with a certain leniency; hence no other Danish cathedral has preserved as much of the Catholic chancel. The fine, carved stall-seats of the clergy still stand, for instance. However, the frescoes that covered the walls were whitewashed, many altars disappeared, and a number of other things had to be discarded.

But, in the long run, the congregation probably found it too monotonous to gaze at the empty expanse of white walls, and gradually the space was filled by epitaphs commemorating well-known local men and women. During the boom about 1700 A.D. the cathedral received a great many donations, and by and by the worshippers were made to feel quite cozy in church. In some places a decorative note was added by painting stars on the vaults. Much of the external splendor, eliminated after the Reformation, was gradually restored.

In May, 1642, the cathedral was struck by lightning, and the woodwork of the spire caught fire. With the primitive fire-fighting equipment of the day nothing much could be done. Some courageous carpenter lads undertook to climb to the top but were able to save only one of the small church bells. They threw it down into the square where it luckily landed in a heap of gravel without breaking.

The bell was put back later and still hangs in the bell loft. Fortunately, the church itself was saved, but the spire was not rebuilt until 20 years had elapsed. It was finished in 1662, but 75 years later, on January 31, 1737, a hurricane which was sweeping the country, tore it loose and it tumbled down.

In 1747, when the cathedral was undergoing a thorough restoration, it was struck by a bolt of lightning



The length of Aarhus Cathedral, 288 feet, is the same as the height of its west tower. This picture gives a good idea of the height of the vaulting. The pulpit was carved in 1588. On the walls can be seen some of the many epitaphs placed in the cathedral. There are 175 tombs in the church although no interments have taken place there since 1805.

which, passing by the organ, killed the organist and his assistant. Some organ-pipes melted, but the church suffered no direct damage.

However, it fell into more and more visible disrepair, and in 1769 an extra tax was levied on all churches in Denmark in order to raise money for a much-needed restoration. This was undertaken in 1775 and finished two years later. The spire, which was in very bad repair, was demolished and replaced by "a cap" that was far from being an adornment to the tower. During the next century nothing much happened, but on September 2, 1857, L. N. Høyen, professor of art history at the University of Copenhagen, came to Aarhus and gave a lecture in the cathedral on its architectural history. This lecture aroused great public interest in restoring the cathedral to its former grandeur, as of the beginning of the 17th century. The steadily growing interest finally resulted in the work being undertaken in 1867. The first

(Continued on page 36)

Mellon Memorial Adds New Unit To Completed Portion of Cathedral

Unusual Carvings Distinguish Half Bay Commemorating the Late Statesman, Businessman, Philanthropist

COMPLETION of the Mellon Memorial marks another architectural milestone at Washington Cathedral. Given in memory of Andrew William Mellon, late Secretary of the Treasury, founder of the National Gallery of Art, and member of the Cathedral Council, the memorial is a half bay or chantry of the nave on the south aisle. It has the dimensions of a small chapel.

Members of the Mellon family attended the dedication service conducted May 9 by Bishop Dun. Dean Sayre assisted.

Simplicity and beauty mark the new niche. The iconography of the stained glass window is not complex, but depends primarily upon the brilliant colors for its beauty. Three star-shaped beaded medallions in the window depict three major events in the evolution of the Presbyterian Church. In accordance with the wishes of the Mellon family, the window contains no trace of the life or work of Mr. Mellon, but rather pictures the history of the church of which he was a life member. The top medallion portrays the Presbytery of Philadelphia meeting in 1706 to celebrate the organization of the Presbyterian Church in America. Shown in the center medallion is John Knox presenting the Calvinistic Confession to the Scottish Parliament in 1560. John Calvin is pictured in the lower medallion writing the Institutes of Christian religion. Robert Lewis was the artist.

Beneath the window is a plain tablet inscribed to Mr. Mellon. It tells of his service as a Christian, statesman, philanthropist, and businessman.

Heinz Warneke, sculptor, has achieved unusual grace and beauty in depicting the elements of the world on the carving of the capitals of the columns. Three of the columns symbolize the earth, air, and sea. More than thirty animals, birds, and fish have been used in this sculpture. The fourth column is the only one relating directly to Mr. Mellon.

Earth is symbolized in the capital on the column to the left of the window. Close examination shows the grape vine and its fruit circling the capital. Lizards can be seen eating the fruit, and a tree toad is nestled on a leaf. To carry out the Gothic pattern of lifting the eye upward, the vine is made to grow directly up from the base of the capital, and some of the lizards have been placed on a line perpendicular to the base. To unite the two parts of the capital, Mr. Warneke continued the circling of the vine around both parts of the column with no center break.

The column to the right of the window symbolizes the sea, balancing the one of earth. Wavy lines representing water circle the base and harmonize with the circling vine in the earth scene. Here and there on the capital cattails grow out of the water and lift the eye up. Jumping fish lend both action and height. A closeup shows a dragonfly in the center between the parts of the capital. On either side of it, two fish are jumping up.



Horydezek Photo
Joseph Ratti, stone carver, uses a deft touch in carving the Mellon inscription tablet.

trying to catch it and thus unite the two sections of column. A touch of humor is injected by another dragonfly who is hovering above a turtle. The fly apparently thinks the turtle a good resting place and fails to see that he is about to be trapped in the turtle's mouth. This sculpture also contains shells, a bullfrog, water birds, and other life typical of the sea.

A bird with wings spread out in flight on the right column, directly inside the bay, conveys the idea of air. Soft clouds are carved on the top of the capital. One can also see bats in mid-air and owls with their popping eyes. The upward thrust on this capital is given by the wings of the large bird. As the bird flies, his wings remain perpendicular to the base.

Old Custom Followed

The last column on the left, as one enters, discreetly depicts the Mellon Art Gallery. Melons and melon vines carry out the name of the man memorialized. In old cathedrals it was often the custom to portray in some art fashion either the donor or the person being remembered. Frequently a stained glass window would carry a small picture of the individual or some commonly known aspect of his life. This traditionally personal touch is installed in this memorial only on the one column.



The Mellon Art Gallery and melon vines discreetly indicate the man memorialized.

The first and second bosses in the vaulting outside the bay conform to the rest of the sculpture. On the first boss, Mr. Warneke has designed a trumpet vine growing round and round to maintain the circular pattern of the boss itself. Throughout the vine myriad hummingbirds are seen seeking the nectar of the flowers. Though carved in stone, the birds appear as lithe and agile and slender as in life. Lizards prance in circular formation about the second boss. Each lizard has caught in his mouth the tail of the next one. Here again a little humor has been added as one lizard is shown with his own tail caught in his mouth.

The final new pieces of sculpture in this section are the corbels on the two facing walls of the aisle outside the chantry. The theme of the one nearest the bay is the Garden of Eden prior to the picking of the forbidden fruit. Eve's hand is outstretched to pluck the fruit.



Horydczak Photo

Lizards and grape vines of earth shown here are typical of Heinz Warneke's fine sculpture.

Adam gives a warning to her with one hand while reaching out with the other to accept the fruit if she will pick it. The serpent is on the tree with his mouth pointing toward the fruit. On the left side of the panel one can see a deer, signifying peace and serenity, with poplar trees and rock formation to represent the garden. This corbel was given as a memorial to the Rt. Rev. William L. Gravatt, second Bishop of West Virginia, by his many friends.

The opposite corbel translates the story of the couple's dismissal from the garden. The hand of God is carved in the upper right corner sending Adam and Eve out of the garden forever. The same tree is shown with the snake now slithering down it to make his hurried exit. Eve is bent over with her hands covering her face in shame, but Adam covers only one eye so he can still see what is happening. A turtle in the lower left corner looks around with surprise to see what all the commotion means. Again the poplar trees and rock formation are included. Given by the late Franklin Burche Pedrick, the corbel is a memorial to three members of his family.

(Continued on page 42)

Dramatics Provide Natural Media For Coordinating Students' Talents

Miss Madeline Hicks, National Cathedral School Instructor,
for Coordinating Students' Talents

THE THEATRE of our day had its beginnings in the churches, and it is therefore fitting that the drama plays an important role in the National Cathedral School. The excellent performances of the Players' Club, the work in speech that is part of every girl's program, and the annual operetta put on by the glee clubs of the Girls School and St. Albans, the Cathedral school for boys, have long been traditions and in the past year play-production has become one of the most important of the rapidly growing number of activities shared by the two schools. At times of special celebration, as at the 50th anniversary of the Girls School or in the beautiful pageant produced last Christmas, which seems destined to become an annual event, the drama is the medium through which the spirit of the occasion is expressed. The guiding hand behind all these activities is that of Miss Madeline Hicks, who has been in charge of dramatics at N. C. S. since 1929, except for a two year interval when she left the school world to do writing and producing for a Washington radio station.

Miss Hicks' conventional education at Wellesley was not intended to prepare her for work in dramatics. Her first venture in this field came soon after her graduation, when she, a member of Christ Church, Cincinnati, found herself called upon by a church organization in the Diocese of Southern Ohio to produce a pageant, the music for which was provided by members of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and two church choirs. This and several similar demands made her decide that if she were going to do dramatic work she had better learn something about it! She determined to find the best that professional training had to offer and apply it to church and school needs.

Going to New York, she entered a school directed by Miss Elizabeth Mack, who also gave lectures at Columbia University, who had studied at the Sorbonne, and who had been a student of Sarah Bernhardt. Her school



Ankara Photo

The Christmas pageant, presented by the two Cathedral preparatory schools in the Cathedral, was climaxed by the manger scene.

provided a background of history, literature, writing, and art as necessary bases to dramatic training. From there the students went on into acting to learn the practical dramatic side. Miss Hicks, after a short time with Miss Mack, became assistant director of the school and took leads in the plays produced at their summer theatre in Sharon, Connecticut. Later she joined the American Federation of Radio Artists in order to "keep her hand in" and to learn the technique of radio acting and writing. One summer was spent in Hollywood acting in the movies.

Miss Hicks, however, is not only a teacher of dra-

matics. She is also an English teacher and can draw on a broad background of study and experience. Since her graduation from college, further academic study includes work under the author Robert Herrick at the University of Chicago; study in France of French literature under a Sorbonne professor, and of stage production under Walter Furst of the Second National Theatre in Paris; as well as research work in costumes in the Bibliotheque Nationale. For several weeks each summer she spends much time in the stacks of the universities of Michigan and Cincinnati catching up on some new phase of literature.

In addition to the dramatic and speech work at the school, Miss Hicks teaches a class in senior English. An alumna who recently visited one of her classes when the girls were reading and discussing Shaw's "St. Joan" said afterwards, "I never was in a college discussion group that was any more interesting." Her plan for the course includes training in writing skills, study techniques, and speech, as well as knowledge of literature. "Literature is not only an academic study," she says, "but an interpretation of life and its values. You may learn from wise, interesting people in real life or from interesting writers of today or yesterday." She feels great respect for the individual mind and its own original thinking. With all the second-hand thinking that is encountered today, she feels it is very important to help students to perceive when they are accepting other people's ideas and when they are thinking their own. Whatever her subject, Miss Hicks passes on to her students something of her own steadfast, radiant philosophy of living.

Speech classes are an important part of education at N. C. S. Miss Hicks believes that no girl should leave school without being able to "think on her feet" and express herself clearly. For the girls who have the imagination and interest, and want to give more time, the Players' Club offers further training. She believes that dramatic work is an important laboratory method of developing sustained concentration and perception, as well as imagination, and gives a student experience in harnessing concentration with enthusiasm. Many students carry this training over into their studies in increased awareness, more alert interest, and better application.

Training Methods

The Players' Club meetings through the year are spent reading scripts, choosing and rehearsing the annual play, which this year was "The Dragon" by Lady Gregory, working on individual development in voice and interpretation, and in backstage preparation for production. In

this good training all the girls participate. One day a round shouldered, blue-jeaned, mocassined freshman said



Miss Madeline Hicks

plaintively, "But Miss Hicks, how do I look like Lady Teazle?" It was a pertinent question—no human being could have looked less like her at that moment.

"Well, now, let's see," said Miss Hicks. "An 18th century lady wore clothes that had great panniers at the sides, so she couldn't put her arms straight down. She was tightly laced and had to stand tall. She carried her head high because she was proud and spirited. . . ."

The girl took it in, and straightened her back. Her hand gestures showed she was wearing a wide skirt with many petticoats under it. She held her head proudly, and when she started the dialogue it was quite possible to believe that she was Lady Teazle, blue jeans and all!

Many girls who come from other schools are accustomed to the prima donna type of director—the man or woman who screams insults at willing, hard working young people with the idea that this is the way to make them do their best. When these girls encounter Miss Hicks' kind, light touch, they are practically limp with relief. One little girl was playing her important part with great beauty and feeling but her voice was too

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small to carry to the back of the gym where Miss Hicks was listening.

"Margie!" called Miss Hicks.

The girl froze, a look of dread on her little face.

"Yes, Miss Hicks," she said in an even smaller voice.

"I want you to imagine something. You're to pretend that your rich old uncle is sitting on the back row. He's going to give you a nice present if he likes the way you act in this play, but he's deaf and it's going to annoy him very much if he can't hear you. Go back and do that scene again, dear, and see that your deaf old uncle understands just what you mean."

With a little giggle, Margie started the scene again, and her voice could be heard perfectly in the back row.

One of the first things a Players' Club member learns is the absurdity of first night jitters. Since school plays

moving about helping and suggesting in her cheerful, quiet way. The chances are Miss Hicks is on the stage with the crew, seeing that every detail of the set is right for the opening curtain.

Inter-School Activities

One of the important new developments in the Cathedral schools is the increasing participation by the Girls School and the Boys School in things that they can do together. The production of plays, calling on such a variety of abilities and skills, offering such natural opportunities for enjoyment and satisfaction, is a splendid medium for promoting good inter-school relations. Here, too, Miss Hicks has contributed much. In the last two years she collaborated with Richard Dirksen, associate organist of the Cathedral and director of the glee clubs of the two schools, in the production by the clubs of "Down in the Valley" and "The Pirates of Penzance." In addition to the singing and acting of the principals and chorus, many boys and girls took part in the staging, lighting, make-up, and other supporting activities required for the production. This year a precedent was set when the Players' Club of N. C. S. and the newly-formed St. Albans dramatic club gave their first joint full-length play, "The Bat." This play, ably directed by Philip Perkins of St. Albans and produced by Miss Hicks, was so successful that it was followed later in the season by two short plays directed and produced by Mr. Perkins, in which Players' Club girls played the feminine parts. From now on it seems likely that the Players' Club productions will become coeducational.

The most elaborate dramatic undertaking in the history of the schools was the Christmas pageant given this year in the Cathedral. Based on a 12th Century legend, it was written and directed by Miss Hicks, with traditional Christmas music arranged and composed by Mr. Dirksen. Students from both schools took part in the acting and pageantry, the glee clubs and the Cathedral choir doing the singing. The congregation forgot the youth of the performers in the profoundly beautiful presentation of the Christmas story as an answer to major problems of today. And yet it showed a spirit of reverence that belongs to youth, a simplicity and spontaneity that is lost as people grow older.

Miss Hicks' schedule includes classes in English and speech, correcting the usual themes, term papers, examinations, and contest entries, as well as the rehearsals, and the overseeing of these school and inter-school activities. It seems a superhuman load, but Miss Hicks carries it with apparent ease. She is truly one of the finest traditions of N. C. S.



Members of the Players' Club present Lady Gregory's well known play, "The Dragon."

are usually given only once, first night jitters become last night jitters and the audience's impression of the play might be one of fumbling young people in a state of collapse. It is explained that indulgence in this kind of exhibitionism lessens a girl's chances of giving a good performance, as she is dissipating the vital energy she needs to help her do a good job.

"Part of learning to act is learning to focus attention and sympathy on the role, on fellow actors' rolls, on the play, and on the audience. When she can channel her thought and feeling, a girl has learned one secret of serving not only in a play but in living," says Miss Hicks. In the dressing room before a play at N. C. S. therefore, there is only a feeling of heightened expectancy, not nervous excitement. The work of dressing and making-up proceed with calm efficiency, with Miss Hill, the talented and experienced Middle School art teacher who handles costuming for most of the school productions,

National Shrine of The Immaculate Conception In Nation's Capital

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR PATRICK J. O'CONNOR
Director of the National Shrine

IN THE capital city of the United States of America there is arising what is to be a magnificent shrine in honor of Mary, the Mother of God, under her title The Immaculate Conception. This National Shrine will be the material expression of the spiritual love and devotion that the Roman Catholics of North America have for Mary.

This shrine is located on the campus of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., in the northeast section of the city, known as Brookland. The present crypt of the shrine has a seating capacity of 1,000 and serves as the University Church.

Historical Background

In 1913 Bishop Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, issued "an appeal to the Catholic women of the United States in favor of the National Shrine." In the year of 1914, in May, Pius X, the then reigning Pontiff, blessed the undertaking; this action on the part of this saintly Pope, who has in recent months been declared "Blessed," gave an impetus to the progress of the shrine, and the work advanced. The trustees of the Catholic University of America donated the site for this great church and appointed as architects the firm of Maginnis and Walsh of Boston, with Frederick V. Murphy of Washington, as associate architect.

The first Mass on the site of the high altar was offered in an open field on May 20, 1920 by His Eminence, Cardinal Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate. The cornerstone was laid on September 23, 1920 by His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons.

The name of Mary is closely associated with this land that we love so dearly. In 1846 the Sixth Provincial Council of Baltimore requested the Holy See to approve of the selection of "Mary Conceived Without Sin" as the patroness of the United States. This approval was given. Fitting indeed it is that the Immaculate Conception, our national patroness, should be honored by the erection of a National Shrine, and that

the rightful title of Mary be made more glorious. It took ten years for the construction of the entire basement, and to date about \$1,500,000 has been spent. Definite plans are made for the beginning of the superstructure and work will begin in the year 1954, the centennial year of the proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception and a most fitting time to begin this final phase of the work. The approximate cost for the superstructure alone, at present prices, will be between eight and ten million dollars. Under a special



Architect's sketch of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, the great Roman Catholic cathedral to be erected in Washington, D. C.

committee of bishops the collecting of funds advances.

The Crypt, Comparative Size

The crypt of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception is the largest in the world for floor space and for height. It measures (northern and southern crypt and great vestibule) over 458 feet in length, is 320 feet across the sacristies, and is 26 feet (medium) in height. It is much larger than the crypt of Chartres; larger also than the famous crypt of Saint Paul's in London. It covers more than twice as much space as the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. The architectural style of the National Shrine is derived from Byzanto-Romanesque examples.



A beautiful copy of Murillo's famous "Immaculate Conception," presented by the Pope to the American shrine which bears its name.

Through the great vestibule visitors enter both the northern and southern crypts. They also can enter from the vestibule the grotto of Lourdes. They may enter, too, the Memorial Chapel. This great vestibule

will one day be adorned by twelve large monolith columns of marble. Its walls and floor will be richly treated in marbles, and it will be arched over by a Guastavino ceiling, thus becoming a majestic prolongation of the northern crypt. Beneath the great vestibule are the foundations of the Great Dome—four tremendous blocks of solid masonry, each one 62 feet square and 14 feet thick.

The Fifteen Lunette Windows—The crypt is lighted by fifteen lunette windows, a feature of the fifteen chapels, and each very important in its scheme of symbolism.

The windows symbolize the divine revelation through the prophecy of Our Lord's coming, through his birth of the blessed Virgin, and through the spiritual lives of the apostles, martyrs and spiritual leaders who have established his church throughout the world.

The lunettes of the west apse are dedicated to the prophets, all of whom are related in some way to the glorification of the Blessed Virgin in the birth of Our Lord. They symbolize prophecy.

The north apse lunettes are dedicated to evangelists and apostles who symbolize promise, while the east apse lunettes are devoted to the growth of Christianity through the labors, trials, and martyrdoms of great saints who honor the early ages of Christian life. They symbolize fulfillment.

The lunettes of the west apse present the figures of Moses, Aaron, Isaiah, Micheas, Jeremiah, Elijah, Gideon, John the Baptist, and Simeon. The lunettes of the north apse exhibit Saint Matthew, Saint Mark, Saint John the Evangelist, Saint Luke, Saint James the Less, Saint Stephen, Saint Peter, and Saint Paul. The lunettes of the east apse present Saint Irenaeus of Lyons, Saint Athanasius, Saint Cyril of Alexandria, Saint Chrysostom, Saint Jerome, Saint Ambrose, Saint Augustine of Hippo, Saint Gregory the Great, Saint Patrick, and Saint Columbkille. These lunettes are the work of Charles Connick of Boston.

Granite and Marble Columns—The fifty-eight marble columns in the crypt testify to the world-wide devotion to the Immaculate Mother of God and how staunchly it aids in upholding the ancient Catholic faith. These columns were selected from various parts of the world because of their particularly beautiful coloring and signify the universal love of Mary Immaculate.

The ten columns in the north apse, distributed between the five chapels, are emblematic of famous shrines in the many countries from which they came.

The Guastavino Ceiling—The vault of the crypt is

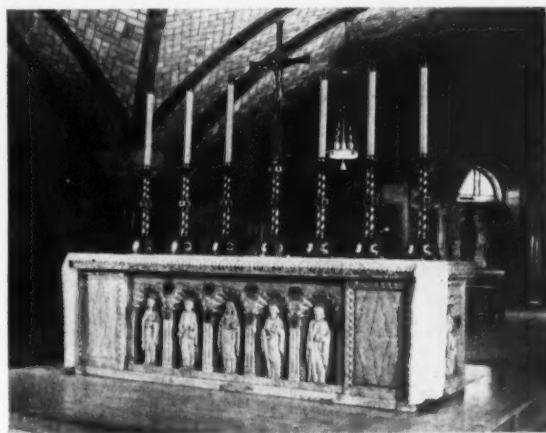
built to support the floor of the church and the huge main altar to be erected thereon. The ceilings are of rich Guastavino tile, with mosaic inserts, and the groinings of the arches above the altars are covered with symbols of the earliest Christian doctrines, in colored ceramic.

The tiled dome is in four arches and in the great 40-foot arch or rib, which is at the intersection of each apse with the crossing, there are three large medallions depicting the Virgin or one of her prototypes, together with four scriptural panels which are related to the subjects depicted in the medallions. In fact, the entire decorative plan, including the pictorial elements, as well as the inscriptions, is correlated throughout. The ceiling is of neutral-toned Guastavino tiles, enriched with panels depicting the prophets and scenes from the Old Testament.

The Mosaic Marble Floor—Famous marble quarries of the world, in more than twenty countries, have contributed their choicest specimens of thirty-nine varieties to the beautifully designed marble mosaic floor of the crypt, 200 feet long by 160 feet wide.

The High Altar

Dedicated to Mary Immaculate, the gift of the Marys of America, the main altar is of semi-transparent golden onyx from Algiers, with its base of Roman Travertine marble. It is called the "Altar of Our Lady of the Catacombs." Placed at the intersection of the axis of the central altar in the western and eastern apses, it is equidistant from the fifteen altars in the three groups of chapels in honor of "God the Father," "God the Son,"



Reni Photo

Mary Memorial Altar, focal point of a crypt chapel in the completed portion of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

and "God the Holy Ghost." Thus the position of Our Blessed Mother is emphasized as Daughter of the Almighty Father, Mother of the Eternal Son, and Spouse of the Holy Ghost.

The mensa, or table, of the main altar is a solid block of onyx. The edge of the altar table is decorated with alternating leaf and cross designs beautifully carved. The leaves and crosses are accentuated by the introduction of gold mosaic background.

Every visitor will view with delight the large mosaics that decorate the fifteen chapels of the northern crypt. These masterpieces are the work of Bancel LaFarge, and are said to be among the best American specimens of the art of the mosaicist.

One of the most interesting embellishments of the church is the gift of Pope Pius XI—a mosaic reproduction of Murillo's immortal "Immaculate Conception," the original of which is in the Prado Gallery, Madrid, Spain.

This really is the gift of two popes, because Benedict XV promised to Bishop Shahan that he would bestow on the National Shrine a picture of our Blessed Mother of the Immaculate Conception, but died before it could be executed. Quite voluntarily Pius XI took over the promise of his predecessor, and decided to give the splendid mosaic now seen in the western sacristy. He sent his own artist, Count Muccioli, to Madrid to make an exact copy. He also instructed the artist to take the utmost pains so that the work would be in every way perfect. There are some 35,000 tesserae in almost countless hues and tints. The masterpiece, a sister to the new Sacred Heart Mosaic in Saint Peter's, was five years in execution and called for all the time and skill of the best mosaicists of Rome.

Grotto of Lourdes

The gift of Mr. George Logan Duval, this chapel is one of the most unique grottoes of Lourdes in existence. A beautiful grille door at its entrance and the exquisite grille of wrought iron separates one chapel—one part for the altar and the other part for the people.

On the sides of the chapel walls are four medallions, Bernadette scraping the ground from which gushes forth a fountain; Moses striking the rock from which flows the water; Christ assisting the poor man near the pool; Christ curing the daughter of Jairus. These are supplemented by an inscription, "Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy."

The symbols painted upon the ceiling are taken from

(Continued on page 40)

Beauvoir, The National Cathedral Elementary School

By ELIZABETH G. TAYLOR

THE YOUNGEST school for the youngest in the Washington Cathedral Close is celebrating its twentieth birthday in 1953. Has it grown in these twenty years? If so, in what direction? How great has been that growth?

Concrete evidence of the growth and gratifying development of Beauvoir is the character of the twentieth birthday celebration. Breaking ground for a recreation room and auditorium is to mark the summer of 1952. The desperate need for an indoor play space for rainy or snowy days arises from increased enrollment.

This new wing will also meet a long felt need for facilities for school assembly programs. Not only will all the groups be able for the first time to meet for dramatizations incident to classroom activities, but the dance groups will have adequate space, and parent meetings can include all groups. Part of the funds to finance this project can safely be supplied from the school's backlog, but the greater part has been contributed by loyal parents of past and present pupils.

The gifts and the persistent promotion of the project by Beauvoir parents reflect the parent-school relationship that has developed in the course of twenty years. The magnitude of the faculty effort and the extent of parent cooperation in holding a "Bonanza" which netted almost \$3,000 gave evidence of this *esprit de corps*

and it found further expression in the parents' driving determination which carried to a triumphant conclusion the children's movie benefit for the building fund.

No plateau is reached on a twentieth birthday. Continuing progress in the other phases of an educational institution can scarcely be evaluated. The *sine qua non*, in financial stability, can be accurately measured. From a background of zero funds Beauvoir has developed a sound financial position. In so doing, the school has never sacrificed the best interests of its faculty or pupils. A pension system was early established, equipment has been maintained at a high level and the facilities have been expanded to meet growing needs.



The Bishop of Washington shares a Valentine cake with pupils at the Cathedral elementary school.

Another phase of growth of a school which is easily computed is the increase in numbers of boys and girls. From an enrollment of sixty, Beauvoir has moved to its limit of two-hundred twenty-four. The staff has increased correspondingly from seven to thirty-two. Further, the number of specialists on the staff has grown to include two doctors, a psychologist, teachers of art, piano, singing, nursery school music, dancing, sports, remedial reading, and even an expert story-teller.

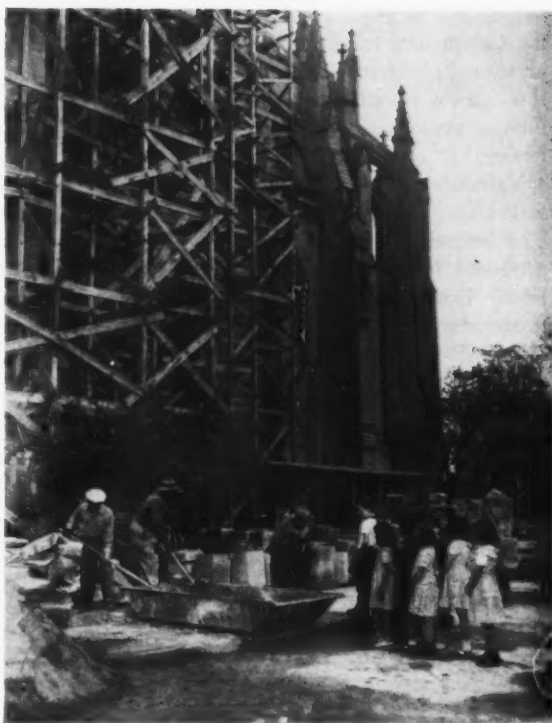
Quantitative growth is obvious also in the number of days of the year Beauvoir is in action. The Summer Day Camp has added eight weeks to the year for teachers and children who wish to enjoy each other and the campus without any academic pressure. The value of this summer camp to the individual and to the community and the school is one of the more difficult elements to measure. The program offers creative outlets and wholesome outdoor activities for children. For new pupils and teachers it offers an opportunity for easy orientation to a new environment.

Summer Day Camp

The freedom and gayety of the Beauvoir Day Camp give young children a needed opportunity for uninhibited group play and participation in musical and dramatic activities that is therapeutic in its effect. The tutoring available during summer camp makes it possible for many children to bridge gaps in their learning under most advantageous circumstances. A unique feature of this day camp is the weekly enrollment, which enables the camp to be of wider service to the community. Through the camp many families are first brought into contact with the Cathedral institutions of which they later become a permanent part.

Again, the increase in number of visitors to the school is more easily estimated than are the implications of the gradual change in the character of these observers. Mothers have always come often to the school to visit. Father's Day has through the years gradually become a "must" for every father. November 11th the men come and go all day from chapel time through afternoon sports hour. Local and distant churches now send the organizers of their day schools to use Beauvoir as a model. The United States Office of Education sends educators from many lands to the school to observe. The State Department is also responsible for many visitors who are particularly interested in Beauvoir's world-minded program.

When we consider numbers we must remember that most important of all is the quality of life we offer here. Changes in this are more difficult to evaluate. Constant



Reni Photo

Watching a great cathedral rise is one of the most fascinating phases of school life within the Cathedral Close.

awareness of the calibre of the personnel and of the level of the standards in all phases of living should promote improvement in this "quality of life."

Beauvoir has never lost sight of the fact that the primary function of any elementary school is to give children a sound academic foundation. Through the years scholastic standards have been established by steadily improving methods of admission policies, testing programs, remedial procedures and groupings. But even beyond this the Beauvoir staff has also always been alert to its responsibilities as a church school.

The existence of a church school can only be justified by an extension of the primary function to instruct to include instilling in children a faith by which to live. The proximity to the Cathedral, the natural beauty of the hilltop site with rolling green acres, the influence of those most closely associated with the Cathedral cannot fail to contribute to a realization of all for which the Cathedral stands. The children's own vested choir, their special services in the Cathedral, the Beauvoir Christmas pageant in Bethlehem Chapel, all deepen the children's feeling for religion. The children come to feel a be-

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longingness to the Cathedral through familiarity with the Canon who conducts their monthly chapel service, occasional contacts with the Dean at these services, and through the caroling they do for the Bishop and Mrs. Dun as they deliver Christmas greens for the Bishop's House.

Valentine cake delivered in person by Bishop Dun makes first graders feel very intimate indeed with him. This attitude of close relationship with the Cathedral is promoted by participation in the Cathedral Building Fund. Group visits to the scene of building operations to see new units started and stones cut and placed inspire even in the youngest a desire to contribute to this undertaking. Enjoyment of the Bishop's Garden, enhanced by searches for the earliest snowdrops, and pride in the great organ, heightened by explanations by the organist, give the Beauvoir children a vested interest in all phases of Cathedral life.

World-Mindedness

The quality of life we offer here has been somewhat changed, perhaps, in recent years by acceptance of the challenge of extending its function to include preparation for world citizenship. Through endless activities



Washington Post Photo

Even the youngest Beauvoir children learn something of the customs and costumes of their world neighbors.



Beauvoir pupils work on their own globe as part of the school's "world-mindedness" program.

and devices world-mindedness has been developed so successfully that Beauvoir methods in this area have been publicized by *Childhood Education*, *Educational Leadership* and the 1950 *White House Conference*. Throughout, the teaching emphasis has been centered on the similarities in basic needs for all peoples, with less focus on the difference in modes of meeting these needs. The presence in the classroom of many foreign children has facilitated development of appreciation of the insignificance of differences in appearances, clothing, speech, habits. Explanations for some of the differences have been sought in the construction of a six-foot globe accompanied by the study of man and climatic conditions. The Beauvoir children have been encouraged to gain an understanding of all peoples as a sound basis for friendliness.

From the beginning Beauvoir teachers have realized the highest purposes of the Cathedral can be attained only through the concerted effort of all its branches. Recent years have brought a marked advance in cooperation among the schools, as shown by regular conferences among the heads of the three schools, an annual luncheon of the faculties of the schools before the opening of the academic year, and an annual joint Dedication Service in the Cathedral for all faculties, parents, and students. A further move toward integration among the educational institutions in the close is the recent organization by the Chapter of a Coordinating Committee to consider joint problems.

When completed, the new wing will provide the inspiration for ever-strengthening school loyalty and ever-widening community service while continuing to fulfill the purposes for which the Cathedral was founded.

Friends Unite to Honor George Wharton Pepper

CHRISTIAN, distinguished statesman, outstanding lawyer! Thus was the Honorable George Wharton Pepper hailed at a testimonial dinner in Philadelphia April 15. Given in the Grand Ballroom of the Warwick Hotel by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. Oliver J. Hart, D.D., and the Chapter of Washington Cathedral, the former senator from Pennsylvania was greeted by nearly 150 friends.

Senator Pepper, senior member of the Cathedral Chapter, was especially honored as a lay-leader in the church as well as for his outstanding achievements in secular affairs. His enthusiasm for Washington Cathedral was inspired by Bishop Satterlee in 1899, one year after the Cathedral site was purchased. Since that time his interest and work for the Cathedral and the Church have been constant. He was elected to the Chapter in October, 1923.

Bishop Hart was the toastmaster for the dinner. The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of Washington, and Senator Pepper were the speakers. The text of Senator Pepper's speech follows:

I am profoundly grateful for the evidences of friendship with which you are honoring me this evening. The mere fact that so many people have joined in this festivity is itself an occasion for thankfulness; but I prefer to place emphasis on a still more important fact—namely that the tie that binds us is our common interest in an institution of immense patriotic significance.

I sometimes try to picture the capital cities of the world as they would be if what is now the central feature of their spiritual life were blotted out. London without St. Paul's. Rome without St. Peter's. Paris without Notre Dame. In time of war, possible damage to these and other historic temples creates greater consternation than the threatened destruction of the Houses of Parliament, of the Vatican, or of Versailles. Some of us recognize the sanctity of particular places: as, for example, when we enter the Cathedral of Chartres we unconsciously quote the patriarch Jacob and exclaim, "This is none other than the house of God and this is the gate of heaven." Others of us, without precisely formulating our thoughts, recognize that there is about the

place an element of grandeur and solemnity that makes us all the better for being there. Very few in number are the visitors who are untouched by solemn thought and resolutely resist the mysterious influence to which the rest of us gladly yield. I recall a comment by Matthew Arnold on the intemperate utterances of a young professor of mathematics who undertook to ridicule religion in general and Christianity in particular. "It is only when one is very young," said Arnold, "that he can thus stand on the shore of the sea of Eternity and instead of listening to the rhythmical beat of the waves can fill the air with his own whooping and hollowings to start the echo."

Known Only to God

If the destruction of these Houses of God is generally recognized as a calamity of world-wide significance, it must follow that those who erected them were to that extent benefactors of the race. I am not thinking exclusively of those whose privilege it is to be responsible for creating an entire edifice or some appreciable part of it. I am thinking of the contribution in service or money made by humble individuals whose offering is appraised by God Almighty on a nobler basis than mere monetary value. It is altogether fitting and proper that great gifts should be gratefully associated in perpetuity with particular names, but we must not forget the anonymous workers of whose names we have no record but who in their day wrought mightily—and all for the joy of working. A moment ago I mentioned Chartres. There you have one of the greatest pieces of architecture in the world—but nobody but God Almighty can identify the architect. The external statuary at Chartres offers the world's most effective example of the sculptor's art—but God only knows who the individual sculptors were.

The point that I want to emphasize in this connection is the soul-satisfying nature of the experience of a man or woman who has thus actually become a fellow-worker with God. Take me as a commonplace example. Well over fifty years ago the first Bishop of Washington aroused my interest in the Cathedral project and that

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Church of the Mountain Trails

BY DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

TAOS, NEW MEXICO, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts—San Geronimo de Taos, the Indian Pueblo; Don Fernando de Taos, the village; and Ranchos de Taos, the adjacent farming section. It is in Ranchos de Taos that is found what is considered by many to be the most beautiful mission church in the Southwest, the Church of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Built by early Franciscans at an early date that has never been definitely ascertained, the church fell into disuse for many years, but was rebuilt about 1772 at a time when the earlier California missions were just beginning to appear.

It stands at an elevation of 7,000 feet, backed by luminous blue mountains melting into a bluer sky. Around it spread the fields and orchards of descendants of the first Spanish settlers. Here stand their thick-walled, golden adobe little homes. Here gurggle their meandering water ditches. Here are heard the strumming of fiesta guitars and the ever-flowing music of soft Spanish speech.

Beauty lovers gasp at the simple, clear-cut bulk of the old church built of adobe like the little golden houses sprinkled over the landscape. But its exterior has been plastered white so that it stands etched against the blue atmosphere of the region that holds the blue of sky and mountains as a bowl holds pigment. Massive abutments

inclose an interior 120 feet long. Ancient bells hang in two front towers, one slightly higher than the other. The greatest effect of bulk is given by two abutments on the front facade, the full width of the towers which form two pylons on either side of an unusual arched entrance portal decorated with surface tracery and double paneled doors.

Other buttresses are placed at the corners of the transepts and at the end wall of the apse. At the crossing are diagonal bracings to support two heavy beams that carry the nave and transept ceiling beams.

The dim interior shows a reredos twenty-five feet high with carved pillars and wooden partitions which contain seven paintings so old it is impossible to tell which saints are represented. There are also several paintings done on wood by native artists in the early days and also their hand-carved statues of the saints. These are whitened from soft pine or cottonwood chunks.

The only arresting modern note in the interior is the altar of French design showing the influence of the French Archbishop Lamy and the French priests he brought into this Spanish country. Almost overlooked is another modern note in a painting of the Christ which hangs in the transept. This painting by an obscure Canadian artist, Henri Alt, was painted in 1896 and presented to the church after being exhibited in this country and in Europe. The picture shows the Christ in conventional robes standing with bare feet on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. In the background are nebulous clouds. Although the picture has an appealing beauty, it is not that alone which has attracted the attention of Spanish villagers, and of many interested people from all over the world. It is a picture of mystery.

At night in the darkened old church, when the candles no longer twinkle on the French altar, the sky in the painting becomes luminous and gradually outlines the figure of the Christ so brightly that it may be photographed by its own light. The clouds in the background now merge into the shadow of a massive cross behind



the left shoulder of the Christ. It is as if the painting were lighted by moonlight. Before his death the artist stated that the whole effect was a puzzle to him as he had not contrived it at all.

But more interesting than the mystery painting, more poignant than the ancient reredos and the hand-whittled saints of village craftsmen, is the thought of trail wanderers to whom the old church was a landmark against the blue New Mexican sky.

Here within a few miles have centered three peoples, three languages, and three cultures in a setting of breathtaking natural beauty. It is the only place in the country where three distinct cultures—Indian, Spanish, and Anglo—have taken root and flowered in so close a proximity through the centuries.

Two and a half miles from the plaza of Taos village stand the two great communal buildings of the Taos Indians. One building of four stories, the other of five, stand on either side of a sparkling mountain stream. They were here when the first Spanish explorers came into the country in 1540. Here settled some of Onate's Spanish colonists a few years later, close to the Indians because of the lush green meadows and snowfed streams. In the broad sun-filled valley, backed by wooded mountains, they planted their orchards of pink petalled apple and apricot trees and grew their scarlet chile plants. Here were pasture for their flocks and wool for their looms.

At first the Indians did not protest the invasion of the fair-skinned Spanish colonists. In fact, they welcomed them and the two races combined to defend their homes from the raids of plundering Apaches, Utes, and Comanches. When Spanish settlers became too thick about the old pueblo, however, the Indians asked the Spanish settlers to remove themselves a league from the communal buildings. This the Spanish did peacefully and the two races continued to blend their skills and their cultures until the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. A dozen years later, the Spanish returned under DeVargas and resumed life on their old holdings in the shadow of blue mountains and there they have remained to this day.

Later, through dark mountain passes that led to the great plains, in came the first of the Mountain Men with their beaver traps, their long muskets, and their little fur caps. In they came from outposts of Anglo settlements and from the French provinces.

Then the village of Don Fernando de Taos became a great trading center for Frenchmen, Spanish, Anglos, and Indians from the great plains and from the pueblos up and down the Rio Grande. The Taos fairs teemed with men of many races and their wares ranged from

beaver pelts to gold nuggets and turquoise ornaments. It was the stopping place of a great procession of the vanguards who built a nation.

In all the passage of people, certain individuals stood out like Taos Mountain above the lesser hills. Such a one was Padre Martinez who for forty years championed the cause of the people. He fought ignorance and superstition and started a school for boys and girls which was the first co-educational venture in New Mexico. He brought what is thought to be the first printing press into the region and printed school books and pamphlets and published a newspaper which he called *El Crepusculo*—The Dawn.

All the drama of the mountain trails centered around the old Church of Saint Francis in Ranchos de Taos. To this day it is a center of much regional tradition. In their Holy Week processions the Penitente Brothers repeat their medieval rites. Here pass village children acting out the traditional Christmas scene of Las Posadas. By this spot pass the Taos Indians, white sheeted as Bedouins. Three peoples, three languages, three cultures have passed by the old church and mingled their cultures and their skills. Saint Francis, who called the little animals of the forest and the birds of the air his brothers, would rejoice in the region around the ancient church named in his honor.

Golden Anniversary Celebrated

The Rev. Franklin J. Bohanan, Canon of the Cathedral, celebrated his fiftieth year in the ministry this spring. On May 25 at the 9:30 a.m. service Canon Bohanan was remembered in prayers offering thanks for the golden anniversary of his ordination to the diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, first Bishop of Washington, in 1902 at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Washington.

Canon Bohanan's service to the Church has been full and rich. He was the rector of three parish churches until his call to be dean of Trinity Cathedral, Easton, Maryland, from 1920 to 1926. He returned to parish life as rector of St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek Parish, Washington, where he remained until 1942. The Chapter of the Cathedral elected him Honorary Canon in 1936.

His activities in the Diocese of Washington have included extensive work with young people and social relations work with Episcopal welfare institutions.

Delegates From Eighteen States Convene For National Cathedral Association Meeting

Celebration of Holy Communion Opens Three-Day Program Including Religious, Business, and Social Sessions

THE power and beauty and spirit of Washington Cathedral were never given more beautiful expression than in the celebration of Holy Communion which marked the opening of the 1952 meeting of the National Cathedral Association. Dean Sayre, celebrant at the 11 a.m. service, was assisted by Canon Luther D. Miller. Paul Callaway, Cathedral organist, was at the console and, assisted by the associate organist Richard Dirksen, directed the boys' choir in the musical portions of the service. No one present can ever forget the Dean's words on the Epistle for the Fourth Sunday after Easter, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," nor the sheer beauty of the boys' voices lifted in the familiar words of the ancient service.

The Hon. William R. Castle, Association president, opened the first business session in the Cathedral library, by welcoming the delegates and expressing the group's gratitude to Mr. Callaway and the boys of the choir. Resignations and appointments of regional chairmen during the year were then read as follows: Mrs. H. Boone Porter of Western Kentucky, succeeded by Mrs. Peter P. Rodes; Mrs. J. Clifford Folger of Washington, D. C., succeeded by Mrs. George Garrett; Mrs. Richard B. Hobart of Eastern Massachusetts, succeeded by Miss Margaret Emery, Mrs. Walter Lybrand of Oklahoma resigned; and Mrs. Edward C. Griffith of North Carolina, resigned; Mrs. James B. Pettis appointed for Southwestern Virginia; and Mrs. Homer Ferguson appointed for Southern Virginia.

The deaths of two former leaders in the work of the Association, Mrs. Percy Pyne of New Jersey and New York, and Mrs. J. Westray Battle of North Carolina, were announced with regret.

Mr. Castle read the report on membership, nationwide throughout the year up to May 1, noting that despite a

gain of 606 new members, there had been a total loss of 305 since July 1, 1951. He pointed out that the average annual loss runs just under one thousand, which is the factor making necessary an enrollment of two thousand new members annually, if the Association is to grow by one thousand per year. The results of the spring drive through May 9th were also read, with the understanding that the full report of this effort would not be known until the end of the fiscal year when all chairmen would have their reports in and tallied.

There being no further business the president called for the reports of the chairmen. Only two could be presented before adjournment for luncheon at the home of Dean and Mrs. Sayre. This was a gay occasion, with a group from the Washington Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. S. Monroney and Mrs. George R. Littlehales as chairmen and other committee members serving as assistant hostesses.

Mrs. Montgomery Blair, first vice president, took the chair at the afternoon business meeting, Mr. Castle having promised his physician that he would limit his appearances to one. The first report was presented by Miss Anne Carter Greene, chairman of the nominating committee, who read the slate as follows, for election for terms of three years on the Association's Board of Trustees: Mrs. H. Chapman Rose of Ohio and Mrs. Arthur Lucas of Georgia, regional chairmen; and Mrs. Richard B. Hobart of Massachusetts and Mrs. A. S. Monroney of Washington, members-at-large. The slate was approved as read. Regional reports (summarized in N.C.A. at Work section, page 26) took up the remainder of the afternoon until time to meet the Cathedral Verger, James P. Berkeley, for a tour through the Cathedral. This was in a very real sense a "special" tour, planned particularly for the chairmen as members of the Cathedral family and its representatives abroad. Among the highlights was the display of some of the festival altar

hangings and altar silver, including the jewelled chalice recently presented to the Cathedral in memory of Adeline W. Fisher.

Informal Evening Meeting

Dean Sayre presided informally at the evening meeting held in the College Common room. He first introduced Mr. Thoron, Cathedral treasurer, who presented a general picture of the Cathedral's financial condition, mentioning the great contribution made annually through the efforts of the National Cathedral Association chairmen; discussing the other sources upon which the Cathedral depends for the support of its work; and explaining the immediate need of additional funds for building if construction is to be continued beyond the summer when work now under contract will have been completed. After answering several questions from the floor, Mr. Thoron turned the meeting back to the Dean who gave the chairmen a report on some of the uses of the Cathedral during the past year. He briefly described the lying-in-state of Admiral Sherman, the visit of Elizabeth and Philip of England, the memorial service for King George VI, and the national Y.W.C.A. service at which he said, "symbolically, all the world gathered at the altar of God in a most vivid way," the great choral concerts, and Bryan Green's Thanksgiving Day visit and service.

Turning to his trips made to various parts of the country during the year, the Dean requested chairmen in whose cities or regions he had been to evaluate his visit and make suggestions for the instruction of future plans. He said that he had found three conditions to be particularly helpful, to himself, and thus to the furtherance of the Association's work and the benefit of the Cathedral. He listed these as plans which provided for a visit of at least two or three days, preferably including a preaching engagement on the Sunday and one large meeting open to both men and women. The best place for meetings he said he believed to be in a private home, even though this might mean two small rather than one large gathering; and thirdly he asked that chairmen arrange one or two private calls for him to make on residents who might prove allies of the Cathedral cause.

Dean Sayre then introduced Mr. William Russell, construction engineer for the Fuller Company, builders of the Cathedral, who told something of the men who do the actual building, stone upon stone, and then made way for Mr. Alec Ewing, head stonemason who, when construction was resumed in 1948, came out of retire-

ment when asked to work on the Cathedral. His brief remarks delighted the audience and brought the meeting to a happy and satisfying close. Compline, conducted by Canon Cleaveland in the College Chapel, followed.

Panel Discussion

On Tuesday morning the delegates assembled in the Cathedral Library to hear and participate in a panel discussion of N.C.A. policies, programs, and problems. With Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel as leader, assisted by Mrs. Frank Johns of Richmond, Mrs. Richard B. Hobart of Boston, and Mrs. Clifford Folger of Washington, the program brought out many suggestions, questions, and recommendations having to do with the Association's work. One question had to do with the circulation of *THE CATHEDRAL AGE*, which is sent to all members of the Association and also, for a one year period, to all donors of \$5.00 or more (save money designated for building stones, chairs, or other specific purposes, such as Choral Society). Several chairmen did not know of the Board's ruling to this effect in the fall of 1951. It was explained that as this plan had not been in operation for a full year, no need had as yet arisen to send out the necessary follow-up letter requesting the recipient of the magazine to enroll in the Association in order to continue to receive it following the twelve month period.

The chairmen requested that the monthly membership report be made quarterly, preferably mailed to them March 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1, and that on the first of the intervening months they be sent a mimeographed news letter which would announce and describe Cathedral events, special preachers, visitors, state day observances, and anything else which might be included in their talks on the work and service of the Cathedral. Several suggestions regarding handling of publicity were made and Mr. Ted Taylor, Cathedral publicity director, answered queries on his work. It was the consensus of opinion that the weekly honor state stories are of real value in helping the chairmen get the Cathedral name into their local papers.

The remainder of Tuesday was largely given over to social activities included in the program in order to acquaint out of town chairmen better with each other, with members of the local N.C.A. committee, the Cathedral staff and friends, and the city. The hospitable interest of David E. Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art, made it possible for the delegates to have luncheon in the gallery's private dining room and a guided two hour tour of the gallery. Arrangements for

this unusual opportunity were made by Mr. Finley, who is a member of the Cathedral Fine Arts Committee, and Mrs. Edwin Graves of the Washington Committee. Immediately afterwards the chairmen were guests of the local committee at a tea held in a small private club.

The Bishop's Dinner

The Bishop's annual dinner at the Chevy Chase Country Club was again a gala affair. More than two hundred Cathedral friends were present to hear a talk on today's need for cathedrals and the special service they can render to our age by the Very Rev. James Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Bishop Dun, after a few words of greeting and appreciation to the out-of-town N.C.A. chairmen and other guests, introduced Dean Pike in a brief talk which described the Dean's career, tracing particularly the "pilgrimage" he has made from Roman Catholic lawyer and teacher to Dean of Washington's "sister cathedral—the only other which is really a true cathedral in the great English tradition of a church for the whole community in the measure in which the community will accept it." Of Dean Pike the Bishop said, "His recent pilgrimage might be compared to the pilgrimage the world needs to make, a pilgrimage of recovery of the lost foundations of the kind of society which we all desire. Dean Pike, the lawyer, saw that there was no freedom for men save under law, but he realized that human law either crumbles or becomes a law of bondage without sanctity, without reference to a higher law and Lawgiver. There is a freedom law cannot give, a freedom not a product of restraint but of allegiance beyond self and the claims of men. He is therefor concerned with that for which a true cathedral stands: trying to put God back into the center of human life. A cathedral is a great instrument for putting Christ and God boldly, beautifully, and compellingly into the center of society."

Dean Pike spoke first of Washington Cathedral and how its beauty had first attracted and then influenced him in the days before he entered the ministry. The Cathedral's power, through its sheer beauty and size, to move human hearts, is a natural use for it, the speaker claimed, for God made the world in terms of tangibles and he intended that man should use these outward and visible signs.

"There is little," Dean Pike said, "in our television shows, our literature, our conventions today to remind man of God. We must, therefor, we who are concerned for our heritage, provide conspicuous tokens to remind

man of God. We must arrest man's attention and to do this we must have a special place, a place into which man can go and find God and take him out into daily life. This should be a vertical place, one which cuts across the ordinary level of our vision. For this reason I hold that Gothic architecture is needed today. It points up. To make the church look like a modern factory is to defeat our purpose. Man must be given a sense of transcending his own 'fix.'

"We know that people feel the need for this uplifting. They come to our cathedrals. What should we do, can we do, to reach these persons? Our cathedrals are not parish churches (which is why a dean's job is a lonely one). The cathedral must serve as the growing edge of the church; attract the casual tourist; learn his needs; interest him; and then farm him out to a parish where he can take part in the life of the church. It takes more than a handshake to do this and the job is one which needs the support of many who are aware of the sense of meaninglessness of our times and who know what a cathedral can do for themselves and for the others who are seeking.

"The chance of maintaining the Cathedral's value is now, today. We must inspire the fear and love of God in our culture today. Our heritage is worn thin. Art for art's sake soon means nothing more than disorder on canvas. True art finds its place within a larger meaning. God sees all in context and we must bring all of our life into His pattern, for unless God is in our lives, there is no meaning. For a long time we have lived on our heritage of the real thing. We have been going along believing that we have democracy if we talk about democracy; that we have art if we talk about art. Now we are beginning to realize that this garment we inherited from the days when God was the center of men's lives is beginning to split at the seams. We realize that we must get God into the center of our lives. We cannot just talk about his presence. Since we are both spiritual and physical beings, we must provide tangible inspiration so that God will again be the center of our culture—in our homes, in our classrooms, everywhere. When that time comes, and not until then, we shall not need cathedrals. Until then, whatever you do, accompany it with a sense of urgency that sees in the Cathedral the main chance of winning all back again."

The Canons Speak

Wednesday morning's meeting was planned at the request of several chairmen to afford opportunity for the delegates to learn something of the work of the

Cathedral canons. Dean Sayre introduced these Cathedral ministers in turn and each spoke briefly of some phase of his work. The Rev. John Burgess, who is Episcopal chaplain at Howard University, spoke principally of his work with the 4,500 Episcopal and Anglican students there, noting that a large percentage of this total is drawn from British-colonized countries where the Anglican Church is strong. Canon Burgess outlined his work as being primarily evangelical, not educational—seeking to locate and meet the needs of these students.

Canon Richard Williams, like Canon Burgess, does the greater part of his work in downtown Washington, as he is director of the Department of Social Relations of the Diocese of Washington. He described his work as "also missionary in character" and of three general categories: social welfare case work as done with the parishes through the services of a professional case worker on his staff. He mentioned also the new program recently established to provide active friendly clubs for older, retired persons, similar to the Golden Age Clubs organized in other cities. The third phase of his work is acting as a liaison man or unregistered lobbyist to obtain legislation for social betterment in the District of Columbia. Upon occasion Canon Williams is delegated by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church to attend State Department meetings as the Council's official representative.

The Rev. Charles S. Martin, headmaster of St. Albans, the Cathedral School for boys, spoke on behalf of all three Cathedral schools, noting first the fact that during the school year there is an average of more than one thousand boys and girls on the Close. Mentioning the recognized high academic standards of the two preparatory schools, and the leading place Beauvoir holds as an ideally conceived and administered elementary school, Canon Martin said that beyond providing this, which every school should strive to provide, the Cathedral schools give their students the opportunity to share in the religious life of the Cathedral, teaching their students first of God's concern for man and of man's concern for God. "For these children," he said, "the Cathedral is not just a building. It is a part of a family life, of ours and our children's, beautiful only as we can apprehend what real beauty is; truthful only as we can apprehend what real truth is. Therefore, it is through these children, as their lives are offered to God here in the Cathedral, that the Cathedral can speak."

Dean Sayre introduced Canon Gardner Monks as his "Man Friday," whose duties are extremely varied and numerous, and asked him to speak particularly of his

work in connection with the building of the Cathedral. In this capacity he is called upon often to meet with donors to determine the type of gift they desire in relation to the Cathedral's plans and needs. Once selection is made, he is frequently the person who secures the artist and works with him to insure exact execution of the agreed-upon pattern. Canon Monks' talk brought out the many problems which may arise between the acceptance of a gift and its installation in the Cathedral. He stressed the fact that all additions to the Cathedral are most carefully planned, sometimes over a long period of time, to avoid, insofar as is humanly possible, any errors of judgment, a doubly necessary precaution in a building being erected for the ages.

The Canon Librarian, the Rev. George J. Cleaveland, reported on the immense task charged to him as custodian of the 63,000 volumes which comprise the Cathedral library, including the College of Preachers lending library section. Canon Cleaveland named a few of the most valuable books in the collections, spoke of the need for the increased space which the Sitgreaves Wing, now under construction, will provide, and mentioned some of the varied uses to which the library building itself is put.

The final speaker was Canon Luther D. Miller, well known to several of the delegates through his "traveling ambassador" work on behalf of the National Cathedral Association. He referred to the satisfactions he finds in this phase of his ministry and also told something of his efforts to welcome the many groups of tourists who daily visit the Cathedral.

Final Session

Mrs. Blair took the chair for the final business session and the first topic to be discussed was that of membership enrollment, particularly as to establishing a realistic goal for the 1953 effort. The delegates asked that the goal be set at headquarters after a full study of the 1952 program has been made. Mrs. Blair requested the delegates to write in any definite suggestions they might have concerning particular regions.

The question of programming next year's annual meeting was introduced and fully discussed. Several chairmen felt that more time should be allowed for individual study of the Cathedral, for a highly personalized absorbing of the great spiritual gifts which hours in the Cathedral and the Close can bring. Others felt that some women who might not yet know the Cathedral could be attracted by a program including one or two outstanding rather worldly events, and thus drawn, could

(Continued on page 43)

The National Cathedral Association At Work

All items in this section of the magazine for the current issue have been gleaned from annual reports either presented orally by chairmen attending the Annual Meeting May 12-14, or from written reports submitted by chairmen unable to be present. It is a matter of regret that space limitations prohibit the inclusion of large portions of these records. We have tried to select reports which will be of practical help and real interest to other chairmen. Different as most of these are, one from another, in the amount and variety of activity reported, they have one common characteristic—continued loyal effort to tell the story of Washington Cathedral and interest more and more persons in its message and work.

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Arkansas

Canon Miller made us a visit in Little Rock on November 1 and 2 which was greatly enjoyed. He presented the slides of Washington Cathedral and gave a most interesting talk, following which, a reception and tea was given in Trinity Cathedral's new parish house. Cathedral glass, Christmas cards and other articles were displayed and orders taken. On November 2 Canon Miller was one of the speakers at the World Community Day luncheon sponsored by the National Council of Church Women in Little Rock.

Many contacts have been made through letters, enclosing National Cathedral literature, and personal calls in connection with the Cathedral work. Building stones have been sold. We are also continuing our efforts to secure additional chairmen throughout the State.

Since it did not seem advisable to give another tea at this time—having given one last November 1, I decided to send out some letters. Accordingly, I secured the list of members who attended the recent diocesan convention here in Little Rock—thinking that those who were especially interested in attending such a convention, should also be interested in Washington Cathedral. I

had a letter mimeographed and sent it together with some N.C.A. literature to 180 out in the State, including those whom you had listed from Forrest City as prospects. I suggested that they make a check payable to Washington Cathedral and return to me, which I would forward. Unfortunately, I have received no replies and can only hope that there may have been some responses sent direct to you or that I may still hear from some of them. I realize that such an appeal, by letter does not yield a very large per cent of replies, but on the other hand, it will help to beam their attention to Washington Cathedral, so it is not entirely lost effort.

While progress has been slow, we feel that our state is gradually becoming more and more aware of Washington Cathedral, of its work, its beauty, and its importance in our national life, and that more memberships and interest will develop in the near future.

MRS. A. O. GORDER

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Northern California

Mrs. Herbert J. Kramer was unable to attend the annual meeting this year and up until the last week hoped that her region would be represented by Mrs. Paul Freyding, area chairman, of Eureka. Mrs. Freyding's plans also changed, so this most distant region was without representation.

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Colorado

The only activity Colorado has to report is the showing of the colored slides about once a month and an article in *The Colorado Episcopalian*.

MRS. ALVIN H. HABERLAND

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Connecticut

The regional chairman, Mrs. Henry S. Downe, attended the annual meeting, her first since appointment

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last year. Having been abroad the greater part of the year, she reported that little had been done in Connecticut this year, but that she hoped to secure area and parish chairmen and undertake a full program in the coming year.

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Delaware

The report for Delaware, presented by Mrs. Hudson P. Dravo, was one of the most outstanding of the meeting. Accepting the regional chairmanship for the period of the spring enrollment drive for her cousin, Mrs. Irving Warner, regional chairman, Mrs. Dravo conceived, advertised, and supervised a special tour to Washington, featuring a visit to the White House, luncheon, a tour of the Cathedral, and a minimum year's membership in the National Cathedral Association. So popular did this package prove that the thirty persons hoped for swelled to 101 who came from Wilmington to Washington in a special car provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The net result of this project was more than 100 new N.C.A. memberships—a record for which Mrs. Dravo was heartily congratulated.

District of Columbia

The Washington Committee has not ushered in the millenium but we have kept the pot boiling as best we could.

Situated here in the shadow of the Cathedral we have added responsibilities. Last autumn our members joined with the other Cathedral groups and raised a little over our goal of \$50,000. We constantly have a weather-eye out for large donations and especially new members for the N.C.A. Our quota of the latter was 200 of which we secured 156 or 78% of the target number.

Washington is a transient city which means that entertainment is an important factor with us. Last September when Dean Sayre resumed his duties we had a garden party for him and to inaugurate the annual drive which turned out so happily.

When it comes to this annual meeting we have to put our best foot forward. Committee chairmen deserve especial mention—but all of the members are most generous with time and energy. Mrs. Wadsworth was in charge of registration this morning. Mrs. Monroney and Mrs. Littlehales are co-chairmen for the Monday luncheon. Mrs. Edwin Graves has made the arrange-



Ankers Photo

More than one hundred persons visited the Cathedral late in April under the auspices of the National Cathedral Association of Delaware. In the absence of the regional chairman, Mrs. Irving Warner, the unusual pilgrimage was planned and implemented by Mrs. Hudson Dravo who, with the cooperation of a travel bureau, arranged for the group to be received at the White House, have luncheon at one of Washington's largest hotels, and be conducted on a special tour of the Cathedral. Interest in the trip, originally conceived as of possible interest to about thirty persons, grew to such proportions as it was announced, that an entire railroad car had to be reserved, and in fact, this special car had its private engine for the return to Wilmington. The enthusiasm of the visitors, pictured above with Mrs. Dravo (twelfth from left holding handbag) was echoed in comments from one and all, and is expected to result in a second trip next spring. One gratifying result was the number of new Association members enrolled through their participation in the tour.

The Cathedral Age

ments at the National Gallery and Mrs. Blair is chairman of the 1925 F Street Club tea. Mrs. Finkendaedt and her aides have charge of the Bishop's dinner. Problems relating to transportation are handled by Miss Lucy Mackall.

So much for housekeeping items and local doings. When the history of the Cathedral is written and the last stone in place some of the most inspiring stories will be told of the interest and help which has come from afar. Here in Washington we do the job at hand. Those of you who come from a distance have the real light in your eyes without which this truly National Cathedral would be quite impossible.

KATHRINE FOLGER

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Idaho

Mrs. Frank Johnesse, regional chairman, reported that the Church is becoming stronger throughout her state and that she feels increased interest in the Cathedral will result from this general awakening.

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Western Kentucky

I assumed the Regional Chairmanship for Western Kentucky this year knowing little about what my work would be and a newcomer to this locality, but very much interested in the National Cathedral as we have lived in Washington and I know it well.

I have excellent chairmen, representative women in Louisville parishes and in the outlying small cities of this diocese. We have more or less followed the policies of my predecessor, Mrs. Harry Boone Porter, in trying to interest people in becoming members of the N.C.A. Personal appeals, talks before auxiliaries and guilds, and letters sent by the individual chairmen, have seemed the best way of reaching the group in each church who might be interested, and while the response has been far below what we had hoped for, we have brought the work and aims of the Cathedral to the attention of several hundred people.

Our quota this year was only 35 new members, which seemed very small. With reports from only six of the sixteen chairmen, we have twenty new members and forty dollars contributed at a Silver Tea sponsored by the chairman at Owensboro, Mrs. Douglas Bolling. I am hoping that final reports will bring the number of new members far beyond the quota.

We have all found that people are interested in hearing about the Cathedral, but many feel that they want whatever they can give to the church to go to their local

parish. Several of the churches here are in the process of being enlarged.

When I accepted the chairmanship, I talked to Bishop Clingman who was sympathetic and most cooperative. I feel very strongly that more could be accomplished if steps were taken to gain the support of the rectors of the various churches. They are primarily interested in the financial conditions of their own churches. In general they are not enthusiastic about money being directed to other causes. The existence of the Cathedral is not greatly known and again I believe that this information should be handed down by officers of the church.

(Mrs. Peter P.) JANET W. RODES

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Louisiana

Louisiana was one of the few regions to have reached its membership quota at the time of the annual meeting. Mrs. Charles E. Coates, regional chairman, reported that she had begun her membership enrollment work early, depending upon person to person appeals with talks about the Cathedral and exhibits at meetings of various church organizations. Her report was a vivid reminder of the value of constant, personalized effort and enthusiasm and was an inspiration to many of the other chairmen present.

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Eastern Massachusetts

Eight regular meetings of the Massachusetts Committee of the National Cathedral Association have been held from October 5, 1951 through May 5, 1952. The work during the past season has had three main objectives. First to raise money for Washington Cathedral. For many years the Massachusetts Committee has sponsored the two Christmas concerts of the "Messiah" given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall, Boston. The committee works hard and diligently to get advertisements for the program used at these concerts. For more than eight years, we have been able to raise enough money to pay our share, \$100, toward the rent of a small office where we meet, contribute a monthly sum for the use of the telephone, give an annual honorarium to the Executive Secretary for her splendid services, and bring each year to Washington a goodly sum for Washington Cathedral.

The second objective has been to spread greater knowledge of the Cathedral throughout the Massachusetts Diocese. As Dean Sayre spent much of his boyhood in Massachusetts, and carried out his first parish

work at Christ Church, Cambridge, we were particularly anxious to hold a dinner meeting in his honor. We were able to arrange the dinner for March 31. Bishop and Mrs. Nash received with the Dean. Nearly 300 guests were present at the dinner. At the conclusion of the dinner, the Diocesan Altar Guild presented a gift of fair linen for the altar in the Chapel of Saint Joseph of Arimathea. Dean Sayre gave a most splendid talk—and we only wish all of you had been there to hear him, for he most certainly aroused greater knowledge and interest in Washington Cathedral.

The third objective of the committee has been to increase the membership of the National Cathedral Association. One hundred and eighteen prospective members have been approached, by the committee members, either through personal letters, by telephone or personal calls.

Before closing this, my last report as chairman of the Massachusetts Committee, I wish to pay tribute to every member of the committee who, through their interest, and great cooperation, and as St. Paul says "each unto her own gifts," has contributed so greatly to the work

Many of you may be coming to Boston next September for the General Convention. Miss Margaret Emery, our new chairman, will be glad to welcome you at our office, which you will find in the telephone book under National Cathedral Association. If our committee can be of any service to you, do call upon us.

JANET ELLIOTT HOBART

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Western Massachusetts

In the absence of our chairman, Mrs. Shaun Kelly, who is abroad, I have been delegated to give this report.

We have had two executive meetings, one in October at the home of Mrs. Kelly which was a luncheon meeting attended by thirty-one members. At this meeting our new area chairman for Northampton, Mrs. Pierre Drewson was presented. Two of our Williamstown committee members, who were present in London on July 4 at the ceremony of presentation of the late King's gift of a cross and candlesticks to the Cathedral, told us how very thrilled they were to have been part of this great tribute to Washington Cathedral. In March the Executive Committee met again in Springfield as the guest of Mrs. Allen Rice.

Area committees have each held at least one meeting to which prospective members have been invited. The larger and more active groups, such as Worcester and Fitchburg, have been responsible for several gatherings.

In April a successful silver tea was held in Fitchburg at which 16 new members were enrolled.

The Worcester Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Lyall Dean, sent out a letter this year to the presidents of all women's church groups in the area offering them a program of an illustrated talk on the Cathedral. The response has been very good and so far eight programs have been arranged. This very active committee is sponsoring a tea and concert to be held in June.

Results of our membership drive are not yet complete. So far this year 52 new members have been reported but we still have high hopes of reaching our quota.

The slides of the Bishop's Garden were shown by the Williamstown Committee this month and it is suggested that N.C.A. members try to get their local garden clubs to show these pictures, but only if someone familiar with the Cathedral and the garden presents them.

The Pittsfield area was fortunate to have Dean Sayre speak at an evening service in November at St. Stephen's Church. At this time he met with the clergy and was of tremendous help in explaining the Cathedral and its aims to the clergy of the entire area.

Several of our committee chairmen have reported a



The Eastern Massachusetts Committee held one of the most successful National Cathedral Association events of recent years when its members entertained more than three hundred persons from the Boston area at a Lenten supper in honor of Dean Sayre. Shown above, just before going in to dinner, are the honor guest and speaker, Mrs. Norman Nash, Bishop Nash of the Diocese of Massachusetts who introduced Dean Sayre, and Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, chairman of the National Cathedral Association Committee.

of N.C.A. The committee wishes to thank the Publicity Director, Mr. Taylor, for his splendid letters to Miss Burt. She carried out in a superb manner the publicity for the dinner for Dean Sayre, thereby contributing greatly to its success.

The Cathedral Age

lack of interest among our own clergy which "is our clue to arouse their interest and support. One of our chairmen has suggested that every possible effort be made to get members of committees to this annual meeting at least once every three years so that they do not run dry of inspiration."

All members of our Executive Committee want to take this opportunity, during her absence, to tell you that the great success of the N.C.A. work in our region is due in most part to the devoted hard work of Mrs. Kelly and the great inspiration which she gives to all of us who are working with her for the Cathedral.

ROSALIE B. TALBOT,
Co-Chairman.

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Eastern Michigan

The Michigan Committee holds two meetings a year, one in the autumn, for the entire membership (which will approximate 550); the other in the spring, for officers, standing committees, area chairmen, and church representatives.

The big meeting last October was a luncheon at the Country Club, with Mrs. T. O. Wedel as guest speaker. One hundred and fifty members came. Cathedral glass, with arrangements of roses or chrysanthemums, was sold, as were the table decorations. The luncheon cost \$1.50, and we charged \$1.75; a net profit of \$93.98! Needless to say, Mrs. Wedel was what we most needed.

In June, after the Annual Meeting, we will call our working committees together and give a report from Washington, and plan further developments.

The membership drive was organized this year as a "Member-Find-a-Member." Each one received a letter of explanation, with enclosed blank, pamphlet, and return postcard for new member's name. Our quota was 80 new members and to date we have enrolled 75.

VIRGINIA B. FORD

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Minnesota

In the Diocese of Minnesota, information about the Washington Cathedral for support of its work and that of the National Cathedral Association was accomplished during 1951 in two major ways:

The regional chairman spoke at two quarterly board meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese and was able to reach the presidents of all Deaneries in the state with the N.C.A. membership message and the general Cathedral program. The excellent "workers kits"

were explained and distributed to the representatives for use in their own deaneries. A "followup" letter and telephone call, requesting action, were sent to this group.

"Washington Cathedral tables" at our Minneapolis Christmas bazaars and in several out-state churches displayed and sold Cathedral gifts and Cottage Herb Garden products. The parish chairmen were as much interested in acquainting their customers with the need for support of the National Cathedral as they were in their own parish profit from the project. They deserve sincere appreciation, as do the Cathedral staff members who so patiently received and dispatched the orders which were sold.

We are gratified to have Minnesota fulfil the N.C.A. membership quota for 1951 and we shall look forward to more members during this year.

MRS. WILLIAM S. DWINNELL

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Mississippi

To build an adequate support for the Cathedral Association in Mississippi seems almost as slow a task as building the Cathedral itself. Here in this state we are so far removed from the Cathedral itself that there is a lack of reality in the actuality. So few of our members have ever had the pleasure of visiting the Cathedral, and in spite of brochures, the lovely photography of *THE CATHEDRAL AGE*, or even the showing of the manual and an occasional presentation of the movie, it still seems very far away to many of the communicants. As I have stated previously, there is an active opposition among many of the clergy of the state to the introduction of such a program, even one that takes so little from the state's financial resources. Consequently, my opportunities to discuss it are usually limited to personal contacts.

In the past year I have spoken to many of the people individually, made addresses to three groups, and to the Southern Convocation District meeting of the Diocese. The results are not substantial enough to be proud of. We are merely holding our own to date, but there is always the hope that we shall progress to our desired goal in the future.

MRS. ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM

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Missouri

The outstanding achievement of the Missouri Committee for the year 1951-52 was replacing the Missouri Flag in the Cathedral to take the place of the outworn one. This was done through the cooperation of the

SUMMER, 1952

Missouri Department of the American Legion.

The Missouri chairman assisted in planning and executing the itinerary of Canon Miller from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Kansas City. All who met Canon Miller were charmed with his personality and inspired by the message he brought from Washington Cathedral. He had good public relations with the clergy in each of the cities visited.

The disappointing fact is that memberships have not come in as we had expected. We also did not succeed in appointing a chairman for St. Louis or Kansas City, Kansas. Considerable thought has been given to this, and consultations held with clergy and lay leaders of these two cities. The only reason we have been able to evolve is the old excuse "we have so much to do for our own parish."

The Missouri Committee received a lift in morale when Mrs. Harry Truman accepted appointment as Honorary Chairman of the state committee.

About twenty-five programs have been given in Missouri this past year, with slides and the accompanying lecture. Even this effort has not increased the membership as hoped. But we believe it has resulted in an increase of building stones and considerable increase in interest.

Letters have gone out to the parish chairmen throughout the year in an effort to stimulate and maintain interest. One parish chairman presented an exhibit on the Cathedral at the December bazaar of her church.

It is a matter of deep regret that I cannot attend the Annual Meeting this year but Missouri will be represented with pride and pleasure by Mrs. Henry Burr of Kansas City who pioneered in the work of the National Cathedral Association.

MRS. DAVID S. LONG

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Nevada

Mrs. H. P. Dayton, regional chairman, reported that her region had reached 50 per cent of its goal. Her best results came from personal calls. Like many others she found that local interests and needs prevented any real support of the Cathedral program.

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Central New York

The regional chairman, Mrs. Della H. Black, reported increased activity in her region during the year, particularly in Syracuse and Utica areas. The Syracuse committee, headed by Mrs. Arthur Meyers, held two

luncheon meetings. On the occasion of Dean Sayre's visit in November the committee members assisted Mrs. Walter M. Higley, wife of the Suffragen Bishop, in entertaining at a reception attended by many Cathedral friends, the Executive Director and the President of the Syracuse Council of Churches. They also arranged for the Dean to address the fall meeting of the Diocesan Auxiliary. Each committee member endeavored to raise a specified amount for a Cathedral gift and this goal was very nearly attained.

In the Utica area Mrs. Paul Richardson and Mrs. Hugh R. Jones, co-chairmen, arranged for a tea and showing of the Cathedral slides at the latter's home. Mrs. Jones, an alumna of the National Cathedral School for Girls, spoke of the Cathedral and its related institutions. A goodly number of new members was enrolled on the spot.

Mrs. Black further reported some progress made in arousing interest in an N. C. A. organization in the Diocese of Western New York and expressed the hope that an organization there will become a reality within the year.

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Southeastern New York

The New York Committee has had a most satisfactory year. Early in September we began securing the advertising for our Shopping Guide and Bridge Score and we held report meetings each Monday for three months besides the monthly meetings. Not all of the committee took part in this extra work as many were out of town for a great deal of the time until the bridge benefit in December. We sent out 1,000 invitations enclosing one of our rummage tags in each so that we secured a great deal for our thrift shop.

We sold all the tables that are allowed in the Colony Club and had a bazaar table where Christmas articles, Christmas cards and Cathedral glass were sold. This table netted almost \$500 and the bridge party including the Shopping Guide netted \$3,095.65 altogether.

The Bargain Box thrift shop which we joined a year ago last December has progressed very well indeed due to the faithful efforts of a small group of the committee who met weekly to price the donated articles. We have had a steady increase in the number of donors. Our net profit for the first year was \$1317 and in the last three months we have been making about \$200 a month.

We have sent out a great many letters asking for new members and I have brought down twenty-one membership checks totaling \$94 and a \$25 subscription was sent

The Cathedral Age

down in April as well as several others during the Spring.

In February we sent \$3000 and in March \$1000 and I now have a check for \$500 making a total since last May of \$4500.

On the 1st of April the Bargain Box, of which we are one of the eight members, held a luncheon—fashion show. Each participating organization sent out invitations and each secured friends for its project. The room was crowded to capacity and we netted about \$200.

On April 2 we had the highlight of our year as Dean Sayre came to our annual meeting at the Colony Club and addressed us. Ann Bollinger, one of the younger Metropolitan stars, sang and Mrs. Eustis Corcoran played several selections on the piano. On April 24 and 25 we had some of the herbs and herb charts, book-marks etc. for sale at the St. James Church Spring Festival. We sold all that we had and took orders for a few more. A good year but we hope to better it next year.

(MRS. CLEVELAND F.) ETHEL BACON

+

Northern Ohio

Mrs. H. Chapman Rose and Mrs. Asa Shiverick, co-chairmen for this region, were both present for the meeting. The report, given by Mrs. Rose, described the Cleveland Committee's successful participation in the Christmas Mart, a city tradition featuring special gift opportunities presented under one roof by some of Cleveland's outstanding shops. A substantial gift to the Cathedral, and very desirable publicity, resulted from this venture.

Excellent newspaper coverage of the plans for the spring enrollment drive was obtained in Cleveland papers. Enrollment forms and the leaflets were distributed in Episcopal churches throughout the city and several clergymen cooperated by announcing the drive and also by placing a notice in their church bulletins. Mrs. Rose reported that in spite of this cooperation, few actual memberships had resulted.

(MRS. H. CHAPMAN) KAY ROSE

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Central Pennsylvania

I have been trying, in the same manner that I tried last year, to make people conscious of the importance of our Cathedral. Often I regret that there are not more definite results in the form of facts and figures that could be tabulated and presented for your approval.

I do feel hopeful that these efforts of mine will lead to such results by convincing people that Washington

Cathedral is truly "a symbol of Christian Democracy; that we need it—as a nation and as individuals—because it clearly states the highest ideals and the soundest theology of Christian faith, and is, at the same time, a constant example of the practice of Christianity."

(MRS. M. W.) JOSEPHINE HAZEL

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Southeastern Pennsylvania

In October I decided to write a personal letter to each National Cathedral Association member in Southeastern Pennsylvania, asking each to give a membership in N. C. A. as a Christmas gift to friends who would enjoy *The Cathedral Age* and the opportunity to be a friend of the Cathedral. I wrote 356 letters and mailed them on the first of December. I received seventeen replies and two gift memberships, one for Philadelphia and the other for Virginia.

I have also written members who reside in sections where there are only one or two members to see if I could get help in organizing meetings and talks on the Cathedral. Up to now I have not had much success, but will keep on trying, perhaps through the presidents of women's organizations in the churches.

I have given many talks on the Cathedral this past year and already have some scheduled for fall.

AUDREY WHITEHURST

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Rhode Island

This has been a difficult year for almost all the members of the N. C. A. Committee in Rhode Island, and that which has been accomplished is due entirely to their steadfast loyalty and determined efforts in the face of great individual hardships.

Meetings were, of necessity, irregular, but on the average were held about once a month and despite the fact that it was often impossible for many members to attend there were always enough to maintain a continuity of purpose. Our projected memorial to the late beloved Bishop Perry is now well under way and for the help and co-operation of Canon Monks we are very grateful.

Our set of Cathedral slides was shown several times, both in Providence and outside. From these showings have come a few new members for the N. C. A., and considerable interest has been aroused in new areas. Next year we hope that we will be able to build further on these good beginnings.

The greater portion of our meetings was spent in exploring various possibilities for raising money. We considered, investigated and relinquished many suggestions.

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finally deciding to try once again a bridge and canasta party in the spring. Consequently on April the 29th, at the Squantum Club about 55 tables were in full swing. The event was opened by a Hat Fashion Show, and closed with a tea and coffee. Proceeds from the sale of tables at \$2.00 per person came to \$560.00, the sale of small May baskets of candy brought in \$49.00 more, and outright donations by kind friends of the Cathedral added \$124.00. Much of the success of this venture was due to the fact that the Squantum Club, a famous old institution on the bay, had never been used by any other women's group before. Thanks to Mr. G. P. Metcalf, husband of one of our committee, the club members not only let us use it but gave it to us without charge. A truly wonderful gift. The Hat Show was also donated by one of our local milliners, and was apparently quite a drawing card. After deducting the expenses of prizes, tea, printing and postage we cleared \$522.09 a check for which amount is being forwarded to the Cathedral to be added to the Bishop Perry Memorial Fund.

ELIZABETH G. ALLEN



Lower South Carolina

Mrs. Louis D. Simonds, regional chairman, presented a brief oral report in which she described her person to person approach when seeking new members, and the considerable success she has had. As in the last several years Mrs. Simonds organized a garden tour for the benefit of the Cathedral and, although competition in this field grows keener every year, she presented a generous gift in the name of South Carolina.



Northern Texas

Having been in Washington as recently as April, when she was elected a vice president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, regional chairman, was unable to make the long trip again for the annual meeting. Her report included the list of her Texas associates in D.A.R. work to whom she sent gift memberships in the N.C.A.



Southeastern Texas

The committee for Southeast Texas of the NCA has had one meeting this spring. It was decided for each member to work individually to secure memberships for our quota. Posters were filled in with local information and placed in three churches and at the Junior League Luncheon Club.

We have invited eight outstanding Episcopal women to work with our group next year representing five parishes. We are planning a large function for the entire membership of the NCA in this region with a speaker from the Cathedral at that time.

GLORY H. MORRIS



Virginia

Mrs. Frank S. Johns announced that during the year her state has completed its N.C.A. organization with the appointment of Mrs. Homer Ferguson of Newport News as chairman for the Southern Region and Mrs. James B. Pettis as chairman for the Southwestern Region: Before calling for her associates' reports Mrs. Johns described Dean Sayre's recent visit to Richmond, where he was the guest of the local committee during a two day visit which included preaching at Grace and Holy Trinity Church; being honor guest at two dinners; and addressing a large group at a tea held in one of the city's loveliest homes. Excellent public relations contributed greatly to the success of this visit. The Dean's sermon was rebroadcast Sunday evening, and guests at the various functions included the Bishop of the Diocese; ministers of several other faiths, and the former Presid-

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The Cathedral Age

ing Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker.

Reporting for the Region of Northern Virginia Mrs. Houghton P. Metcalf, chairman, reported that she was well within sight of her membership quota. She described her committee's work in connection with a local bazaar for which they arranged a Cathedral table, achieving scant profit, but excellent publicity.

The report for Southwestern Virginia was submitted by Mrs. Charles K. Brown who substituted for Mrs. Pettis this spring during the latter's absence in Europe.

"This region is well organized with five active parish chairmen. However, the chairman reports that while she has made consistent effort to interest both Lynchburg and Amherst, she has failed to do so and has been unable to secure chairmen for these points.

"There has been splendid cooperation by the press which has been generous and gracious in publishing notices sent them regarding Washington Cathedral.

"Owing to Mrs. Pettis leaving for Europe on the day of the opening drive for memberships, no report can be made from points in her area, except from Staunton. She requested other chairmen to report to the Executive Secretary direct. However, in Staunton five new memberships have been secured and it is hoped all of the former memberships have been renewed.

"Slides and films have been shown in this region on a number of occasions and if there are any women of the church who have not become thoroughly familiar with Washington Cathedral, it is mainly because they have failed to take advantage of the opportunity, as Mrs. Pettis has done a wonderful job in an effort to acquaint all with the inspiring Cathedral."

MRS. CHARLES K. BROWN

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West Virginia

The Regional Chairman for West Virginia spent most of the summer of 1951 at Kanuga Lake, Episcopal Conference Center near Hendersonville, North Carolina, and took this opportunity for making literature about Washington Cathedral available to conference guests. During the Adult Conference the Cathedral slides were shown. On another occasion, the slides were shown to the class which was studying symbolism.

The date for West Virginia to be honored by having the state flag carried in procession was September 9, 1951. A number of parishes reciprocated by having notices about this in their church bulletins, by distributing Cathedral folders, and by offering a prayer for the Cathedral at their services.

The NCA chairmen in Parkersburg and Charleston reported unusually good results in publicity through the local newspapers, which printed pictures as well as the release, while others were not so successful. At St. John's in Charleston, the Rev. Ben Roller, late rector, made a brief but excellent talk about the Cathedral at the morning service.

It was especially gratifying to the Regional Chairman to be invited to show her set of Cathedral slides to the Altar Guild of St. Timothy's Lutheran Church in South Charleston last October. This group was so interested, that they took out a group-membership and presented material from *THE CATHEDRAL AGE* on their programs. This guild has been largely responsible for the research work which took place prior to the selection of furnishings for their new Lutheran Church. We feel that much has been accomplished by the vision of this group, since another Lutheran church has heard of the plans and the second church is now planning some similar use of Cathedral materials.

Continuing the contacts made last year with the West Virginia Chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Regional Chairman of the NCA has served as the promoter of this effort for a year, extending the

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work to the additional effort of the UDC to give a memorial bay to "Stonewall Jackson" as well as the one to Robert E. Lee, all as part of a national project.

In February, NCS Alumnae in Charleston had a tea for Miss Katharine Lee, principal of the school, at the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Koontz, a number of outside guests being invited to the event to hear Miss Lee and see the pictures which she showed of the school.

Cathedral slides and film were used extensively during the year both by clergymen and the chairmen.

We are happy to report that in St. Matthew's Church, Charleston, we have secured Mrs. Charles H. Green as the National Cathedral Association chairman.

VIRGINIA CHEVALIER CORK



Wisconsin

We have secured a few more members, and sent in several checks for building stones. We were able to give a few informal talks before organizations, notably the meeting of all altar guilds of our diocese which was held at the Cathedral in Fond du Lac, I was astonished to learn how many of those there knew nothing about Washington Cathedral, and of how it is maintained and operated. I think I was able to enlighten quite a few and hope it bears fruit in the way of more N.C.A. memberships.

We held a meeting to decide whether it would be worth while to send out letters to people and decided that we would accomplish more in our particular locality through personal visits and brief talks to organizations. We sent in a check for more cathedral chairs which will be in great demand when the south transept is completed.

JEAN W. THICKENS

THE CATHEDRAL CHAIRS

were designed and supplied by us and have been officially designated as the type of chair to be used in this cathedral. Children's chairs size 12" and 14", \$6.45 each. Junior chairs, \$7.75 each. Miniature chairs made exactly the same as the adult model pictured above.

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I would like to place _____ new chair(s) in
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chair.

DONOR _____

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Attach brass plate as follows:

PRESENTED BY _____

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IN MEMORY OF _____

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Make checks payable

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL
MOUNT SAINT ALBAN
WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

Aarhus Cathedral

(Continued from page 7)

accomplishment was ridding the tower of its ungainly "cap" and replacing it by a handsome spire.

From 1921 to 1927 thorough repairs were carried out, and recently, from 1945 to 1951, the damage wrought on the church during World War II has been repaired—at the cost of some \$50,000. A great part of the damage was due to the explosion in the port of Aarhus of a German munition ship in the summer of 1944.

Aarhus Cathedral would be an impressive edifice anywhere. Its length is 288 feet; the height of the tower with the spire the same, while the interior height from the ground to the highest point under the arches is 68 feet. The building lies on a due east-west line. Its dominating feature is a beautiful stained glass window behind and above the altar, executed by the Norwegian artist Emanuel Vigeland.

The altar-piece, dating from 1479, stands in the high chancel. It is one of the finest in Denmark and one of the most outstanding memorials we have left from the 15th century. A triptych, it is the work of Bernt Notke, woodcarver, of Lubeck. The central panel represents the life size figures of St. Anne carrying the child Jesus and the Virgin Mary gazing down at her son; to the left stands the cathedral's patron saint, St. Clement, and to the right, John the Baptist. Carved on the two wing panels are the twelve apostles and twenty-four saints, in small dimensions. During Lent the wing panels are closed, whereby several paintings on the back are revealed; among them, the oldest portrait extant in Denmark, representing Jens Iversen Lange, the bishop who was responsible for a great many of the alterations in the cathedral, the construction of the west tower and the ordering of the large altar-piece. An inset shows his coat-of-arms: three roses, and the same motif is repeated in a rosette in the west tower. A small tabernacle was later added to the altar-piece; it represents the coronation of the Virgin Mary and is beautifully carved in wood.

Among the other treasures of the cathedral the most outstanding is the organ, which is the biggest in Denmark. It was built in 1730 by the great master Lambert Daniel Castens of Copenhagen. It was rebuilt in 1927-28 when 45 stops were added to the original 43. The hands of the organist command four manuals, each of five

octaves, while his feet must take care of the pedal keyboard. A couple of engineers have made the computation that the instrument is capable of an astronomical number of variations, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000 to be exact.

The handsome front, with its clock and initials of King Frederik IV in obverse, screens a large, complicated instrument with 6,358 pipes in four compartments. The biggest pipe, a counter-bombardon, is about 33 feet high, with 32.3 vibrations per second. The smallest is only 8 millimeters, with 8,276.8 vibrations per second.

For 750 years the old cathedral has kept watch. Wars came and went, epidemics ravaged the people, and crises swept the land. Generation upon generation have sat in the old pews listening to the message of Jesus Christ, who is, and always will be, the way, the truth, and the life—even in our troubled times.



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SUMMER, 1952



Ankers Photo

Thousands of Washingtonians thronged the Oak Grove of the Cathedral Close for the Annual Flower Mart for the maintenance of the Bishop's Garden. The wares of the gaily festooned booths satisfied not only green thumb experts but gourmets as well. Youngsters found the ponies, train, and balloons especially fascinating. The weatherman's promise of a good day was fulfilled when Mrs. Truman cut the ribbon under a sunny sky to launch the festivities.



Washington Cathedral Chronicles

St. Albans Graduation

The Hon. A. S. Monroney, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma and newly elected Cathedral Chapter member, addressed the thirty-two graduates and their families at St. Albans 43rd commencement June 7.

In addition to graduation, another milestone was marked with the breaking of ground for the Lucas building named in honor of the former headmaster, the Ven. Albert Hawley Lucas, present archdeacon of the Diocese of Maryland.

The full weekend opened with a celebration of Holy Communion Friday morning for the class followed by the dedication of the Class of 1952 window in the rectory.

At the awarding of prizes ceremony in the amphitheatre several awards were bestowed on George Ogden Nutting, class salutatorian, and Matthew White Perry, Jr., valedictorian. The class festivities were climaxed with an outdoor reception Saturday afternoon and the senior prom that evening.

* * *

Girls School Commencement

Bishop Dun awarded diplomas to the thirty-seven seniors of N.C.S. on June 10 in the Great Choir. Dean Sayre was the commencement speaker. Numbered among this year's class were two Chinese girls, Rosemary Liang and Ying Ho, and two alumnae daughters, Betsy Staunton and Chery Orme. Mary Sherman, Student Council president, was awarded an American Field Service scholarship for a summer abroad as an exchange student in international living.

Graduation activities included Flag Day exercises, the alumnae picnic, the principal's swimming party, and a tea given by the Bishop and Mrs. Dun. Class Day exercises traditionally satirized school life.

Returning to Mt. St. Alban for reunion this year were the classes of 1942 through 1951 and members of the classes of 1902, 1912, 1922, 1927, and 1932.

* * *

Jewelled Memorial Chalice

A jewelled silver chalice has been presented to Washington Cathedral by Miss Laura Reeve of Salem, Massachusetts, in memory of a "very dear friend." The inscription reads, "To the Glory of God—in Love of Adeline W. Fisher." The sterling chalice has two emeralds and six large diamonds around the node; three large diamonds around the base; and twenty-eight diamonds in the cross and rays which decorate it.

Miss Fisher was a resident of Philadelphia where she was a member of St. Clement's Episcopal Church. The chalice was designed and made by Adolph C. Richter, Philadelphia jeweller.

* * *

Massing of Colors

A quarter century ago the first Massing of Colors service honoring all the war dead was sponsored by The Military Order of the World Wars and Washington Cathedral.

This year's twenty-fifth service was held in the Cathedral May 25 at 4 p.m. As in the past years color guards from all the armed services and more than 100 patriotic and veterans' organizations filled the Great Choir for the impressive commemoration.

The speaker was Major General Luther D. Miller, former Chief of Chaplains of the U. S. Army and a Canon of the Cathedral.

* * *

Kirkin' o' the Tartan

Seldom have God and country been as firmly joined as in the Scottish Kirkin' o' the Tartan service in the Cathedral May 11 at 11 a.m. The rededication of the heritage of the Scottish people and their service to God in an annual rite of the St. Andrew's Society.

The stirring music of the Washington Bagpipe Band thrilled the congregation of 1621 persons during the processional and recessional. Members of the band and of the St. Andrew's Society had donned the colorful kilt and plaid of their homeland.

Midway in the service the bearers of the tartans came forward and placed them before the society's chaplain, the Rev. Daniel C. Buchanan, for the prayer of dedication and blessing. In part the prayer read, "... We rejoice in the opportunity to dedicate to Thee these tartans as symbols of the unwavering loyalty, steadfast faith,

and great achievements of our Scottish forefathers. . . . Use us and all Thy servants everywhere, we pray Thee, to bring peace and goodwill, equality and justice to all throughout the world. . . ."

"Fear the Lord and Serve Him" was the text of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Robert B. Whyte, minister of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Whyte asserted that to think of Scotland without religion is to contemplate man without his soul.

Previously this annual service had been held in one of the Presbyterian churches of Washington, but in the belief that the Cathedral as a place of worship for all people is well fitted for services expressing a common dedication to Christian ideals in the wider sense, the Scottish society was invited to hold its traditional rite there.

* * *

Morale Mission

Cathedral clergy continue to roll up travel mileage. Recently returned from a three week morale mission in the Mediterranean area is Canon Richard Williams.

As a guest of the Secretary of the Navy, Canon Williams reviewed the general welfare and morale of servicemen overseas and the progress of the Mutual Security Program. His travels took him to Newfoundland, the Azores, England, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Libya, French Morocco, and Spain.



Canon Richard Williams, left, places a wreath in the Chapel of St. George for the late King George VI of England. With him are (left to right) Canon Pike of St. George's Chapel and the Rev. J. L. B. Williams of Alexandria, Virginia,

During his visit in England, Canon Williams made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the late King George VI in St. George's Chapel where he placed a wreath and of-

fered prayers for the royal family and peace among nations.

Highlights of the journey included a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, an audience with the Bishop of Rome, and an invitation to Evensong in the private chapel of the Archbishop of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch.

Canon Williams preached in Christ Church, Naples, which is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar and is used as the official Navy chapel, and at Ankara in the Military Mutual Security Chapel.

Summing up his observations, Canon Williams said, "The opportunity presented in the countries we visited is at the present time the greatest opportunity the United States has ever had to promote world peace and freedom of peoples."

Others in the touring party were H. H. Tower, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean chaplain; the Rev. James L. B. Williams, Alexandria, Virginia; the Rt. Rev. Frank Alexander Juhan, Bishop of Florida; and the Rev. Canon Stephens of Gibraltar.

THE GAWLER TRADITION

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St. Joseph's Gifted Again

A new fair linen now adorns the altar of the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea. Dedicated on Easter, the new altar cloth was presented to Washington Cathedral by the Diocesan Altar Guild of Massachusetts at a dinner in Boston held in Dean Sayre's honor.

A matching credence cover was given by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Jr. of Brookline, Massachusetts, in memory of her father, Austin Cheney of Manchester, Connecticut. It too was dedicated on Easter.

Other recent gifts of linen include two fair linens for the high altar and a fair linen for the altar of Bethlehem Chapel.

* * *

Her Majesty's Thanks

Shortly after the Memorial Service held in Washington Cathedral for George VI, Dean Sayre received the following note from His Excellency Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador:

"I have been informed that an account of the memorial service held at Washington Cathedral for His Late Majesty King George VI has been laid before Her Majesty the Queen and that she has read it with deep interest.

"I am to convey to yourself and to the Chapter and staff of the Cathedral an expression of Her Majesty's warm appreciation for the kind cooperation which made possible such a fitting and impressive service."

* * *

One More Link

Friendship ties grow stronger between Washington Cathedral and other churches of the nation. A building stone from Washington Cathedral set in the sanctuary of St. Peter's Church, Redwood, California, is only one witness to an ever-increasing friendship.

When a new building was planned for St. Peter's, the rector, the Rev. C. Peter Boes, and the vestry queried Dean Sayre regarding the possibility of obtaining a stone from the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Forthwith a stone was crated and en route to California.

Visitors to St. Peter's today may recognize the stone and its story of friendship by the brass marker upon it in the new church's sanctuary.



Immaculate Conception Shrine

(Continued from page 15)

the Litany of the Blessed Virgin.

The fourteen Stations of the Cross, in gold ceramic, are among the finest. In every one of the holy scenes three figures in low relief express with truth, feeling, and refined taste each painful step of Jesus on the way to Calvary. With such indispensable means of composition and color at her command, the artist beholds the ineffable sufferings of Our Divine Redeemer and fixes the attention of the devout on the meaning of the event, her unique skill enabling her to make the meaning eloquent. These masterpieces of the ceramist's art are the work of Mrs. Mary Chase Stratton, of Detroit, to whom are due also the other beautiful ceramics of the crypt ceiling, the altar soffits, and the longitudinal ribbings.

The Roman Catholics of North America and, in fact, all Christians and all lovers of art in whatever land await with keen anticipation the completion of this shrine. It will be added testimony of the love and gratitude of a free and God-loving people.

The advertisement is a black rectangle with white text. At the top, "RAMBUSCH" is written in large, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Below it, the word "for" is in a smaller, italicized font. Then, a list of services follows in bold, sans-serif capital letters: "PAINTING", "DECORATING", "ALTARS", "LIGHTING FIXTURES", "STAINED GLASS", and "ART METAL". At the bottom, "RAMBUSCH" is repeated in large, bold, sans-serif capital letters, followed by the address "40 WEST 13th STREET • NEW YORK 11" in a smaller font.

'Senator' Pepper Honored

(Continued from page 19)

interest has grown steadily to this day. In that half century I have seen the cornerstone laid, the three exquisite crypt chapels come into being, the sanctuary and choir rise toward heaven, the high altar and the great reredos set in place, the chapels on the level of the Cathedral floor become realities and not merely dreams, the north transept and the north porch completed and adorned, the sanctuary constructed and the nave begun, the south transept, with its exquisite south portal, well on the way to completion, beautiful carving in stone and wood executed by reverent craftsmen and the daylight that illuminates the temple stained as it passes through the colored windows so that the interior is fast becoming a veritable foretaste of the City of the Great King. Not only have I actually witnessed this evolution but under the leadership of successive bishops and deans I have had some small part in the evolutionary process. Meanwhile, I have given part of my time and service to other interests and to other institutions, including a term in the Senate of the United States—but from no other effort have I derived the inward happiness generated by service to the Cathedral.

A Patriotic Duty

I recall with something like amusement the exaggerated estimate formed by me and my senatorial colleagues of our individual and collective importance; and with no little concern I look on today while our successors in government service give the world to understand that they out-rank the Twelve Apostles in power and influence and seem to imply that the presidency and the Congress are the most significant of existing institutions. While I yield to no man in love of my country and in respect for our form of government, I unhesitatingly state my belief that the survival of the United States is destined to be determined by the unchanging belief for which the Cathedral stands rather than by the wisest legislation of which the Congress is capable or by the most weighty decisions on constitutional law rendered or to be rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. Which is only another way of subscribing heartily to our national motto, "In God We Trust."

Feeling thus, my gratitude for the past is equalled only by my anxiety for the future. I regard it as a patriotic duty of primary importance not merely to com-

plete the structure of the Cathedral but to secure for the institution itself a position of influence at least as great as that exercised by St. Paul's and St. Peter's and Notre Dame de Paris. This means men and women consecrated to the great work remaining before us. The Chapter is now organized on a basis as firm as the Faith once delivered to the saints and as comprehensive as the blessed company of all faithful people. In Bishop Dun and Dean Sayre we are blessed with leaders who can not only dream dreams and see visions but meantime can maintain their firm hold upon the Rock of Ages. I shall soon pass on. I shall die in the hope that better men will be raised up in this community to do more effectively the work that I have tried to carry on—men who will regard seats in the Chapter of the Cathedral as destined to become Seats of the Mighty—in the sense that they are places of opportunity for those who are both men of vision and humble servants of the Living God.

It is in this spirit of confident faith in the future of the Cathedral that I bring these remarks to a close. And in closing let me renew my thanks to those who have planned this occasion and to all who by attending have made it worthwhile.

God bless you all. God bless Washington Cathedral. And God save the United States of America.

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Mellon Memorial

(Continued from page 9)

America Burche Pedrick, John Carder Pedrick, and Fannie Harkness Pedrick.

The Carver's Work

As sculptor for this area of architecture, Mr. Warneke was kept constantly busy making the plaster models for the carver to follow. This fine stone carving was executed by Joseph Ratti. Within the hollow of Mr. Ratti's hands rested the success of the sculptor's design. A skilled steady hand is necessary for such intricate work. A mistake can never be erased, for the carving is done only after the stones have been set in place.

Watching Mr. Ratti in action is a thrilling sight. To see a man glance at a plaster model and chisel in stone what he has seen fills one with awe. In the early cathedrals, each carver worked only with hand tools. Today Mr. Ratti uses compression chisels along with his hand tools. Particularly delicate, fine lines where a light touch is needed still demand the hand tool.

Of Italian birth, Mr. Ratti is the son of a stone carver in whose family stone carving had been a traditional livelihood for several generations. Through this heritage Mr. Ratti learned his skill with a precision and perfection that is seldom equaled. As a youth he served as an apprentice in the art and studied at both European and American carving academies. It is not enough for a carver to have the technique alone. He must also understand the period of architecture which he is called upon to do.

Mr. Ratti's work has taken him to France, Spain, Central and South America, and finally to Washington Cathedral where he has served as a carving artisan for the Great Choir bosses, the Ter Sanctus reredos, and some of the carving of St. Mary's Chapel. Though of medium stature, Mr. Ratti gives the impression of great strength. His hands are firm and solid from many years of handling his tools. As he works, stone dust sifts through his silver hair and lends strength to the lines which a full life has brought to his face. A modest man by nature, a compliment on his work will bring only a smile of appreciation to his lips and an added sparkle to his brown eyes.

There is nothing ostentatious about the Mellon Bay, from the workmanship which remains for many generations to see, to the men who have executed it.

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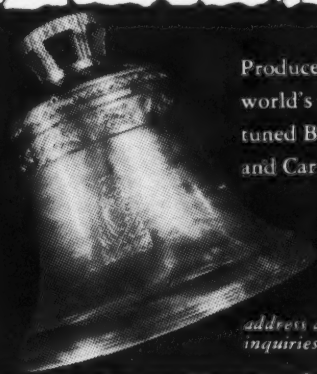
In response to many requests, Bishop Dun has arranged for a new printing of WE BELIEVE. First published in 1934, it has been widely used for Church School classes at the High School level, for Confirmation classes and as a popular interpretation of the Creeds for lay people. It is referred to in the recent volume, THE FAITH OF THE CHURCH, as a "straightforward explanation of the Creed, understandable by any layman." (88 pages)

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N.C.A. Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 25)

find the spiritual side of the experience more fully a second year; but that without some special attraction they would not be drawn in the first year. Mrs. Blair assured the meeting that the planning committee for the 1953 meeting will keep the two points of view in mind, possibly offering alternative programs.

Mrs. Richard B. Hobart introduced the question of group memberships for altar guilds, referring to some ground work which had been done in this direction a few years ago. It was agreed that members of altar guilds are very apt to be particularly interested in THE CATHEDRAL AGE, and it was further suggested that the Cathedral might undertake some special publication or service for altar guilds.

Mrs. Frank S. Johns of Richmond requested the floor to read a very lovely poem, "For the Cathedral," following which, after a motion to express the delegates' appreciation of all that had been done to make the 1952 meeting a successful and happy occasion for them, the meeting adjourned.

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